The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XI. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1900. NO. 41

Bargains!
Bargains!

Do you need a Fall Suit? We make them to measure from $12,00 up.

Perhaps you need a pair of Trousers. We make them from $3.00 up.

Do you need

Underwear,
Collars,

latest style in hats, ties, etc. We have them.

We clean and press clothing of all descriptions. We are also agents for Footers Dye works. Dyeing of all kinds of cloth.

Give us a call.

JOE S. MILLER, TAILOR & GENTS' FURNISHER,
422 Penn Street.
Huntingdon, Pa.

Holiday Specialties

CHRISTMAS IS COMING.....

All over the civilized world the holiday season is one of gift-giving and you know it doesn't hurt a gift to be useful.

We invite your careful inspection of our large and complete line of useful holiday specialties, viz:

TOYS, DOLLS, BOOKS AND GAMES, LEATHER AND CELLULOID NOVELTIES, HANDKERCHIEFS AND LINENS, NECKWEAR, GLOVES, FURNISHINGS & FANCY GOODS, NICKEL AND DECORATED LAMPS, SLIPPER BOXES, FOOT RESTS AND HASSOCKS, TEA SETS, FINE CHINA CUPS AND SAUCERS, WALL BRACKETS, PHOTO FRAMES & ALBUMS.

Large quality of fine candies, toys and nuts, all at right prices.

Fresh Tub Oysters during the holidays.

We cordially invite you to visit our store.

J. L. Houck,

Cassville, Pa.

Ready

WITH MY BIG BARGAINS.

Above me stands no competing stocks;
Below me lie no competing prices.

I will commence with
I will continue with } BARGAINS.
I will end with

Fine goods and plenty of them. All the leading and representative styles in

Ladies', Gents' and Misses' Fine Shoes.

Every department full of new novelties, rich in quality and style.

You will be Sure to Find What You Want

Our aim—To keep the best;
Our ambition—To please our trade.
Our principle—Fair dealing; one price—the lowest.

My Welcome Word for All—

..... *Bargains* .....

J. C. Hazlett,

402 Penn St., Huntingdon, Pa.

UNION NATIONAL BANK

OF HUNTINGDON.

No. 113 Fourth St.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.

H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.

R. J. MATTERN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

J. C. Hazlett, E. M. Greene, R. J. Mattern, K. A. Lovell and H. B. Brumbaugh.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. 813z.

LOCAL NOTES.

The New Year.

Make it a glad one, Thou dear Lord,
To whom the years belong;
Make it a happy year, all crowned
With love, and praise, and song.
Fill it, yes, let it overflow
With loving gifts from Thee;
And best of all, dear patient Lord,
A grateful heart would be.

A heart to thank Thee for the gift
Of each new year of life;
A heart to trust the Hand which sends
Each joy, or care, or strife.
A heart to pray (and to believe
That Thou dost answer prayer),
A heart to hope, a heart to love,
A heart to keep and share.

O tender Christ, bless Thou this year!
Bless Thou its dawn, and bless
Its noon-tide and its evening, Lord;
And let each heart confess,
As days and weeks and months go by
To help the year grow old,
That of Thy glory, King of Kings,
The half not yet is told.

—Ex.

—1900.

—Did you resolve?

—Go to W. G. Ewing, Mount Union, for timothy and clover seed.

—The protracted meeting in the U. B. church closed last Thursday evening.

—A pension of six dollars per month has been granted to C. W. Miller, of Calvin.

—New resolutions have as yet been in no danger of being warped by warm weather.

—Mrs. W. S. McCarl, of Kipple, spent a few hours with Mapleton friends last Saturday.

—Five-cent dress plaids, 5c good yellow muslin at W. G. Ewing's, Mount Union, Pa.

—McCarl's Cough Syrup contains no opiates. Don't use injurious drugs. Be sure you get McCarl's.

—Mrs. Isaac Dell, of Cass township, is spending the present week with friends at Lewistown and Ryde.

—J. O. Heaton, Cassville, Pa., recommends and sells all of Chamberlain's remedies advertised in the ITEM.

—McCarl's Ointment quickly cures where other salves and ointments fail. Best pile medicine made. Try it.

—For clothing, hats, caps, shoes, shirts, etc., it will save you money to go to W. G. Ewing's, Mount Union, Pa.

—For dress goods, plaids, henriettas, ginghams, muslins, etc., it will pay you to go to W. G. Ewing's, Mount Union, Pa.

—A protracted meeting is in progress at Bowman's chapel in Smith valley and much good is being done. May it continue.

—Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Hooper and Miss Milda Chilcote spent the holiday week with relatives and friends in Altoona.

—Miss Minerva Wilson, of Harrisburg, has been spending the holiday season with parents and friends in Mapleton.

—Prof. J. G. Dell and wife, of Huntingdon, spent the holiday week with parents and friends in Union and Cass townships.

—William Walker, treasurer of the Harbison & Walker Company, Pittsburg, was transacting business in this place last Saturday.

—The officers-elect of W. C. No. 59, P. O. S. of A., of this place, will be installed by D. M. Bealman, district president, next Tuesday evening.

—Samuel Clemens, of Braddock, was a brief caller at the ITEM office yesterday, having stopped a while with friends in Mapleton on his way home from a visit to Lewistown.

—McCarl's Cough Syrup is the best remedy for coughs, colds, croup and all inflammation of the lungs and air passages on the market. Every bottle guaranteed. Try it.

—Quarterly conference will be held in the U. B. church next Saturday and Sunday. The appointments are as follows: business meeting Saturday evening at 6 o'clock and preaching Sabbath morning at 10.30 o'clock by the presiding elder, Rev. G. W. Sherrick.

—Charles W. Corbin and family returned home yesterday evening from a ten day visit among friends at McKees Rocks.

—Marshall Yocum entertained his friend John Neal, of Oneida township, Saturday and Sunday. Mr. Neal is a very pleasant and intelligent gentleman.

—Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Mattern, and Misses Sprague, of Huntingdon, and Rev. Harry Sprague, of Crozier Theological seminary, were guests of Rev. and Mrs. Treverton last Wednesday.

—McCarl's Liniment has no superior for aches, pains, rheumatism, sprains, cuts or bruises. Once tried you will use no other. Good for man and beast. Has been in use for more than half a century.

—Bruce Yocum returned home from Philadelphia Sunday evening. He left Mrs. Yocum in Philadelphia. She is improving rapidly from the results of the surgical operation, a fact very gratifying to her many friends.

—Rev. M. C. Piper, a native of Huntingdon county, at present pastor of the M. E. church at Simemahoning was married on the 27th ult. at Williamsport to Miss Susan Dunlap, of Simemahoning. Rev. G. D. Penepacker was the officiating clergyman.

—Mabel Ruth, aged sixteen months, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Bruce Boring, of Huntingdon died last Saturday morning of grip. The remains were intered at Mill Creek Monday afternoon. We extend our sympathy to the bereaved parents.

—The new board of county commissioners was organized on Monday and the following appointments have been made: Ambrose McElwee, clerk; N. G. Edwards, janitor; L. H. Beers, attorney. All the appointees are residents of Huntingdon.

—Watch night services were held in the M. E. church last Sunday night, conducted by the pastor and Rev. D. H. Campbell, D. D. Rev. Campbell preached an interesting sermon and the entire service was very impressive to the large congregation present.

—A three-weeks' old babe of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Stone, of Coraopolis, Pa., died on the 18th ult. Mr. Stone was formerly ticket and freight agent at this station and the family have many warm friends in this community who deeply sympathize with them in their bereavement.

—Last Thursday evening at the M. E. parsonage, Rev. Treverton officiated in a ceremony which united the lives and fortunes of William J. McMullin and Miss Florence May Chilcote. Both these young people are well and favorably known and we wish them all the happiness of wedded life.

—The cold snap which commenced December 21st continues uninterruptedly. On Sunday and Monday the mercury was flirting with the zero mark but the average temperature has been from eight to ten degrees above. The weather bureau promises warmer weather tomorrow. We have heard no complaints of the weather not being cold enough.

—I want to let the people who suffer from rheumatism and sciatica know that Chamberlain's Pain Balm relieved me after a number of other medicines and a doctor had failed. It is the best liniment I have ever known of.—J. A. DODGEM, Alpharetta, Ga. Thousands have been cured of rheumatism by this remedy. One application relieves the pain. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—John A. Brumbaugh, who for the past few months has been employed in the office of the Westinghouse Company at East Pittsburg, yesterday moved his household effects to Wilkinsburg and his family will proceed to that place tomorrow where they will make their home. We are glad Mr. Brumbaugh has secured a good position for he merits it but at the same time are sorry to see him and his family remove from town. Our best wishes go with them.

—Glenn McLaughlin arrived in Mapleton Monday evening from Lorain, Ill., and will make his home with his uncle, T. M. Wood. The lad, who is eleven years of age, was left parentless by the death of his mother a few weeks ago. He made his long journey by himself and says he was treated very nicely by the passenger trainmen. We are glad he has found a good home.

—A farmers' institute under the auspices of the state board of Agriculture will be held in the M. E. church, Calvin, Monday and Tuesday, January 15th and 16th. Successful farmers and scientific teachers will discuss topics of interest to farmers, dairymen, stock raisers, market gardeners and road builders. A cordial invitation is extended to all persons interested in these subjects.

—It has been demonstrated repeatedly in every state in the union and in many foreign countries that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a certain preventive and cure for croup. It has become the universal remedy for that disease. M. V. Fisher, of Liberty, W. Va., only repeats what has been said around the globe when he writes: "I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in my family for several years and always with perfect success. We believe that it is not only the best cough remedy, but it is a sure cure for croup. It has saved the lives of our children a number of times." This remedy is for sale by J. G. Gillam.

—The following prizes have been awarded by the Pennsylvania railroad to maintenance of way officials along the middle division for the excellence of their sections: Prize of $100 to W. L. Cooper, superintendent, Huntingdon, for best division; Prize of $60 to W. A. Clark, foreman, Huntingdon, for the best foreman's division; Prize of $50 to S. K. Dean, Harrisburg, for best foreman's section in the division; Prize of $50 to S. Klepper, Mifflin, for similar excellence; Prize of $50 to J. K. Gillam, Mapleton, for similar excellence; Prize of $50 to John Port, Petersburg, for similar excellence. This is the second time Mr. Gillam has received the "bonus" in his ten years' service as foreman and we congratulate him heartily on his good fortune. He generously distributed the major portion among his men on New Year's day and they, no doubt, appreciate his thoughtfulness as they should.

Working Night and Day.

The busiest and mightiest little thing that ever was made is Dr. King's New Life Pills. Every pill is a sugar-coated globule of health that changes weakness into strength, listlessness into energy, brain-fag into mental power. They're wonderful in building up the health. Only 25c per box. Sold by B. O'Connor & Sons.

FLORIDA.

Two Weeks' Tour via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The first Pennsylvania Railroad tour of the season to Jacksonville, allowing two weeks in Florida, will leave New York and Philadelphia February 6.

Excursion tickets, including railway transportation, Pullman accommodations (one berth), and meals en route in both directions while traveling on the special train, will be sold at the following rates: New York, $50.00; Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Baltimore and Washington, $48.00; Pittsburg, $53.00, and at proportionate rates from other points.

For tickets, itineraries, and other information apply to ticket agents, Tourist Agent at 1196 Broadway, New York; 4 Court Street, Brooklyn; 789 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.; B. Courlaender, Jr., Passenger Agent Baltimore District, Baltimore, Md.; Colin Studds, Passenger Agent Southeastern District, Washington, D. C.; Thos. E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, Pittsburg, Pa.; or to Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. 1-3-5t

Brave Men Fall

Victims to stomach, liver and kidney troubles as well as women, and feel the results in loss of appetite, poisons in the blood, backache, nervousness, headache and tired, listless, run-down feeling. But there's no need to feel like that. Listen to J. W. Gardner, Idaville, Ind. He says: "Electric Bitters are just the thing for a man when he is all run down and don't care whether he lives or dies. It did more to give me new strength and good appetite than anything I could take. I can now eat anything and have a new lease on life." Only 50 cents at B. O'Connor & Sons' store. Every bottle guaranteed.

The Word January.

"'Tis he! The two fac'd Janus comes in view!"

According to mythology, Janus was the god of gates and avenues and in that character held a key in his right hand and a rod in his left to symbolize his opening and ruling the year; sometimes he bore the number three hundred in one hand and fifty-five in the other, the number of its days in the ancient lunar year. At other times he was represented by four heads and placed in a temple of four equal sides with a door and three windows in each side, as emblems of the four seasons and the twelve months over which he presided.

Vestegan states that the Saxons called this period wolf monat, or wolf month, because the wolves of ancient forests, impelled by hunger during the season, were wont to prowl about human habitations and attack man himself, the inferior animals on whom they usually preyed having retired or perished from the inclemency of the weather. It is an established fact that expanded civilization has moderated the rigors of winter.

The Saxons, in a more poetical sense, called it Guili Aftera or Aefter Yula, signifying "after Christmas." In illuminated calendars prefixed to missals or service books January was frequently depicated as a man with fagots or a woodman's ax, shivering and blowing breath upon his fingers. Spencer, in his "Faerie Queene," thus describes the popular illustration:

Then came old January, wrapped well
In many weeds to keep the cold away,
Yet did he quake and quiver, like to quell,
And blow his nayles to warm them, if he may;
For they were numb'o with holding all the day
An hatchet keene with which he fell'd wood,
And from the trees did lop the needlesse spray.

The gentle, loving Charles Lamb in quiet differentiation thus begins one excellent paper: "Every man hath two birthdays; two days, at least, in every year which set him upon revolving the lapse of time as it affects his mortal duration. The one is that which, in an especial manner, he termeth his. In the gradual desuetude of old observances, this of solemnizing our proper birthday hath nearly passed away or is left to children who reflect nothing at all about the matter nor understand anything beyond the cake and orange. But the birth of a new year is of an interest too wide to be deglected by king or cobbler. No one ever regarded the 1st of January with indifference. It is that from which all date their time and count upon what is left. It is the nativity of our common Adam."—*Albert P. Southwick*,

Millions Given Away.

It is certainly gratifying to the public to know of one concern in the land who are not afraid to be generous to the needy and suffering. The proprietors of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, have given away over ten million trial bottles of this great medicine; and have the satisfaction of knowing it has absolutely cured thousands of hopeless cases. Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs are surely cured by it. Call on B. O'Connor & Sons and get a free trial bottle. Regular size 50c. and $1. Every bottle guaranteed, or price refunded.

OLD MEXICO.

Twenty-three Days' Tour via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged for a special personally-conducted tour through Old Mexico by special Pullman train of parlor-smoking, dining, sleeping, compartment, and observation cars, to leave New York and Philadelphia February 12, visiting all the principal points of interest in the "Land of Montezuma," and spending five days in the City of Mexico.

Round-trip tickets, covering all necessary expenses, $300 from all points on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

For further information apply to ticket agents; Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York; 4 Court Street, Brooklyn; 789 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.; B. Courlaender, Jr., Passenger Agent, Baltimore District, Baltimore, Md.; Colin Studds, Passenger Agent, Southeastern District, Washington, D. C.; Thos. E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western District, Pittsburg, Pa.; or Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Philadelphia. 1-3-6t

Red Hot from the Gun

Was the ball that hit G. B. Steadman, Newark, Mich., in the Civil War. It caused horrible Ulcers that no treatment helped for 20 years. Then Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him. Cures Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Boils, Felons, Corns, Skin Eruptions. Best Pile cure on earth. 25 cts. a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by B. O'Connor & Sons.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

In France thetheatres hire men to laugh at comedies.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

The first newspaper advertisements appeared in 1652.

"An Empty Sack Cannot Stand Upright."

Neither can poor, weak, thin blood nourish and sustain the physical system. For strength of nerves and muscles there must be pure, rich, vigorous blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla is established as the standard preparation for the blood by its many remarkable cures.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

British Guns Used by the Boers.

A good deal of discussion has taken place as to the military equipment of the Boers. In relation to this, it is pointed out in Fielden's Magazine that the Boer army is equipped, in addition to Schneider, Krupp, and other ordnance, with several batteries of the 37-millimetre Maxim Automatic Gun, firing shells, and now used for the first time in civilized warfare. These guns were supplied several years ago with the full knowledge of the home authorities. Whereas the ordinary Maxim fires only rifle bullets, the 37-millimetre piece fires a shell weighing about 1¼lb. at the rate of 300 shells a minute, with an effective range of 2½ miles. That is to say, it will throw 375lb. of explosive projectiles a minute among the enemy at the range mentioned. The gun, with its mounting, weighs about a quarter of a ton, and can be worked by one man only.—London Globe.

The Bicycle in France.

Everybody in Paris will soon be running on wheels. There are in France—chiefly in Paris—over half a million registered bicyclists. In 1894 the number was 203,026, and last year 483,414. Each one pays a tax and carries a license. The above number does not include motor cycles and motor cars, which are far more plentiful in France than in England. Motor cycles are to be used by postmen for collecting letters in Paris.

Had Been There Before.

Mrs. Gillian—"Now, Mrs. Wyckoff, we really must say goodby. Dear, while you put your overcoat on, I want to tell Mrs. Wyckoff a secret."

Mr. Gillian—"All right. I'll just go and get my hair cut and meet you at the corner."

If you will

return this coupon and three one cent stamps to the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., you will receive in return a copy of the 20th Century Year Book.

This is not an ordinary almanac, but a handsome book, copiously illustrated, and sold for 5 cents on all news-stands. (We simply allow you the two cents you spend in postage for sending.)

Great men have written for the Year Book. In it is summed up the progress of the 19th century. In each important line of work and thought the greatest living specialist has recounted the events and advances of the past century and has prophesied what we may expect of the next.

Among the most noted of our contributors are:

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, on Agriculture; Senator Chauncey M. Depew, on Politics; Russell Sage, on Finance; Thomas Edison, on Electricity; Dr. Madison Peters, on Religion; General Merritt, on Land Warfare; Admiral Hichborn, on Naval Warfare; "Al" Smith, on Sports, etc.; making a complete review of the whole field of human endeavor and progress.

Each article is beautifully and appropriately illustrated, and the whole makes an invaluable book of reference, unequaled anywhere for the money.

Address J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use } Thompson's Eye Water

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: New Year Thoughts—We Should Make the Most of Our Brief Lives—Infidelity the Source of Much Woe—Christ's Matchless Stories.

[Copyright, Louis Klopsch, 1899.]

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In this discourse Dr. Talmage takes the opportunity of offering some very practical and useful suggestions; text, Psalms xc., 9, "We spend our years as a tale that is told."

The Israelites were forty years in the wilderness, and during thirty-eight years of the forty nothing is recorded of them, and, I suppose, no other emigrants had a duller or more uninteresting time than they had. So they got to telling stories—stories concerning themselves or concerning others; stories about the brick kilns of Egypt, where they had toiled in slavery; stories about how the waters of the Red Sea piled up into palisades at their crossing; story of the lantern hung in the heavens to guide them by night; story of ibises destroying the reptiles of the wilderness; stories of personal encounter. It must have been an awful thing to have had nothing to do for thirty-eight years except to get lost every time they tried to escape from the wilderness. So they whiled away the time in story telling. Indeed, there were persons whose one business was to narrate stories, and they were paid by such trifles as they could pick up from the surrounding listeners. To such instances our text refers when it says, "We spend our years as a tale that is told."

At this tremendous passage from the year 1899 to the year 1900 it will do us all good to consider that our whole life is a story told—a good story or a bad story, a tragic story or a mirthful story, a wise story or a foolish story, a clean story or a filthy story, a story of success or a story of failure. "We spend our years as a tale that is told."

In the first place, I remark that every person's life is a very interesting story. My text does not depreciate "a tale that is told." We have all of us been entertained by the story teller when snow bound in the rail train, or in the group a winter's night in the farmhouse, or gathered around a blazing hearth with some hunters at the mountain inn. Indeed, it is a praiseworthy art to impersonate a good story well. If you doubt the practical and healthful and inspiring use of such a story, take down from the library Washington Irving's "Tales of a Traveler" or Nathaniel Hawthorne's "Twice Told Tales." But as interesting as any of these would be the story of many an obscure life if the tale were as well told. Why do we all like biographies and autobiographies? Because they are stories of eminent human lives. But the story of the life of a backwoodsman, of a man who looks stupid, of one about whom you never heard a word, must be just as thrilling on a small scale as on a large scale is a life of a Cyrus, or a Cæsar, or a Pizarro, or a Mark Antony, or a Charlemagne.

Oh, yes, while "we spend our years as a tale that is told," it is an interesting story. It is the story of an immortal, and that makes it interesting. He is launched on an ocean of eternal years, in a voyage that will never terminate. He is striking the keynote of an anthem or a dirge that will never come to its last bar. That is what makes the devotional meetings of modern times so much more interesting than they used to be. They are filled not with discourses by laymen on the subject of justification and sanctification, which lay discourses administer more to the facetious than to the edifying, but with stories of what God has done for the soul—how everything suddenly changed; how the promises became balsamic in times of laceration; how he was personally helped out and helped up and helped on. Nothing can stand before such a story of personal rescue, personal transformation, personal illumination. The mightiest and most skillful argument against Christianity collapses under the ungrammatical but sincere statement. The atheistic professor of natural philosophy goes down under the story of that backwoodsman's conversion.

All that elaborate persuasion of the old folks of the folly of giving up active life too soon means nothing as compared with the simple incident you may relate to them of the fact that Benjamin Franklin was Governor of Pennsylvania at eighty-two years of age and that Dandolo, of Venice, at ninety years of age, although his eyesight had been destroyed through being compelled by his enemies to look into a polished metal basin under the full blaze of the sun until totally blind, yet this sightless nonagenarian leading an army to the successful besiegement of Constantinople! When an old man hears of such incidents, he puts aside his staff and ear trumpet and starts anew.

The New Testament suggests the power of the "tale that is told." Christ was the most effective story teller of all the ages. The parables are only tales well told. Matchless stories: That of the traveler cut up by the thieves and the Samaritan paying his board bill at the tavern; that of the big dinner, to which the invited guests sent in fictitious regrets; that of the shepherd answering the bleat of the lost sheep and all the rural neighbors that night helping him celebrate the fact that it was safe in the barnyard; that of the bad boy, reduced to the swines' trough, greeted home with such banqueting and jewelry that it stuffed the older son with jealousy and disgruntlement; that of the Pharisee full of braggadocio and the publican smiting his breast with a stroke that brought down the heavens in commiseration; stories about leprosy, about paralysis, about catalepsy, about dropsy, about ophthalmia—stories that He so well told that they have rolled down to the present and will roll down through the entire future.

I heard Daniel Baker, the wonderful evangelist of his time, preach what I supposed was a great sermon, but I remember nothing of it except a story that he told, and that, I judge from the seeming effect, may that afternoon have brought hundreds into the kingdom of God. I heard Truman Osborne preach several sermons, but I remember nothing of what he said in public or private except a story that he told, and that was, among other things, the means of my salvation. The lifelong work of John B. Gough, the greatest temperance reformer of all time, was the victory of anecdote, and who can ever forget his story of Joel Straton touching him on the shoulder or of Deacon Moses Grant at Hopkinson, or of the outcast woman nicknamed "Hell Fire," but redeemed by the thought that she "was one of us?" Dwight L. Moody, the evangelist of worldwide fame and usefulness, who recently passed to his great reward on high, during his valuable labors in the pulpit wielded the anecdote for God and heaven until all nations have been moved by it.

If you have had experiences of pardon and comfort and disenthrallment, tell of it. Tell it in the most pointed and dramatic way you can manage. Tell it soon, or you may never tell it at all. Oh, the power of "the tale that is told!" An hour's discourse about the fact that blasphemous behavior is sometimes punished in this world would not impress one as much as the simple story that in a town of New York State at the close of the last century thirty-six profane men formed themselves into a club, calling themselves "Society of the Druids." They met regularly to deride and damage Christianity. One night in their awful meeting they burned a Bible and administered the sacrament to a dog. Two of them died that night. Within three days three were drowned. In five years all the thirty-six came to a bad end. Before justices of the peace it was sworn that two were starved to death, seven were drowned, eight were shot, five committed suicide, seven died on the gallows, one was frozen to death and three died accidentally. Incidents like that, sworn to, would balk any proposed irreverent and blasphemous behavior.

In what way could the fact that infidelity will not help any one die well be so powerfully presented as by the incident concerning a man falling ill in Paris just after the death of Voltaire, when a professional nurse was called in, and she asked, "Is the gentleman a Christian?" "Why do you ask that?" said the messenger. The nurse replied, "I am the nurse who attended Voltaire in his last illness, and for all the wealth of Europe I would never see another infidel die." What discourse in its moral and spiritual effect could equal a tale like that?

You might argue upon the fact that those fallen are our brothers and sisters, but could we impress any one with such a truth so well as by the scene near Victoria Park, London, where men were digging a deep drain, and the shoring gave way and a great pile of earth fell upon the workmen. A man stood there with his hands in his pockets, looking at those who were trying to shovel away the earth from those who were buried, but when some one said to the spectator, "Bill, your brother is down there," then the spectator threw off his coat and went to work with an agony of earnestness to fetch up his brother. What course of argument could so well as that incident set forth that when we toil for the salvation of a soul it is a brother whom we are trying to save?

A second reading of my text reminds me that life is not only a story told, but that it is a brief story. A long narrative stretched out indefinitely loses its interest. It is generally the story that takes only a minute or half a minute to rehearse that arrests the attention. And that gives additional interest to the story of our life. It is a short story. Subtract from our life all the hours of necessary sleep, all the hours of incapacity through fatigue or illness, all the hours of childhood and youth before we get fairly to work, and you have abbreviated the story of life so much that you can appreciate the psalmist's remark when he says, "Thou hast made my days as a hand's breadth," and can appreciate the apostle James' expression when he compares life to "a vapor that appeareth for a little season and then vanishes away."

It does not take long to tell all the vicissitudes of life—the gladness and the griefs, the arrivals and the departures, the successes and the failures, the victories and the defeats, the ups and the downs. The longer we live the shorter the years. We hardly get over the bewildering fatigue of selecting gifts for children and friends and see that the presents get off in time to arrive on the appropriate day than we see another advancing group of holidays. Autumnal fruit so sharply chases the summer harvest, and the snow of the white blossoms of springtime come too soon after the snows of winter. It is a remark so often made that it fails to make any impression and the platitude that calls forth no reply, "How rapidly time goes."

Every century is a big wheel of years, which makes a hundred revolutions and breaks down. Every year is a big wheel of months and makes twelve revolutions and then ceases. Geologists and theologians go into elaborations of guesses as to how long the world will probably last; how long before the volcanic forces will explode it, or meteoric stroke demolish it, or the cold of a long winter freeze out its population, or the fires of a last conflagration burn it. That is all very well, but so far as the present population of the earth is concerned the world will last but a little longer. We begin life with a cry and end it with a groan, and the cry and the groan are not far apart. Life, Job says, is like the flight of a weaver's shuttle, or, as David intimates in my text, a story quickly told and laughed at and gone and displaced by another story as a "tale that is told."

We talk about public life and private life, but there is no private life. The story of our life, however insignificant it may seem to be, will win the applause or hiss of a great multitude that no man can number. As a "tale that is told" among admirers or antagonists, celestials or pandemoniacs, the universe is full of listening ears as well as of gleaming eyes. If we say or do the right thing, that is known. If we say or do the wrong thing, that is known. I suppose the population of the intelligences in the air is more numerous than the population of intelligences on the earth. Oh, that the story of our life might be fit for such an audience in such an auditorium! God grant that wisdom and fidelity and earnestness and truth may characterize the "tale that is told."

Oh, crowd this last year with prayers, with hosannas, with kind words, with helpfulness. Make the peroration of the century the climax of Christlike deeds. Close up the ranks of God, and during this remaining twelve months charge mightily against the host of Abaddon. Have no reserve corps. Let swiftest gospel cavalry gallop, and heaviest moral artillery roll, and mightiest evangelistic batteries thunder on the scene. Let ministers of the gospel quit all controversy with each other and in solid phalanx march out for the world's disenthrallment. Let printing presses, secular and religious, make combined movement to instruct and emancipate the world. On all the hills let there be Elijahs praying for "a great rain," and on every contested field Joshuas to see that final victory is gained before the sun goes down, and every mountain become a transfiguration, and every Galilee a walking place of Him who can hush a tempest. Let us be jealous of every month, of every week, of every day that passes without something significant and glorious wrought for God and this sin cursed world. Let our churches be thronged with devout assemblages. Let the chorals be more like grand marches than requiems. Let the coming year see the last wound of Transvaal and Philippine conflict, and the earth quake with the grounding arms of the last regiment ever to be marshaled, and the furnaces of the foundries blaze with the fires that shall turn the last swords into plowshares.

And may all those whose lives shall go out in this last year of a century, as many will, meet in the heavenly world those who in the morning and noonday of this hundred years toiled and suffered for the world's salvation to tell them how much has been accomplished for the glory of Him whose march through all the coming centuries the Scriptures describe as going forth "conquering and to conquer." Oh, the contrast between that uplifted spectacle of eternal triumph in the presence of God and the Lamb and these earthly scenes, where "we spend our years as a tale that is told."

THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR JANUARY 7.

Subject: The Birth of Jesus, Luke ii., 1-16—Golden Text: Matt. i., 21—Memory Verses, 8-11—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

INTRODUCTION.—Six months pass away after the birth of John, the forerunner, and then comes the birth of Jesus, the Messiah, the most important event in the world's history. Our lesson begins with great majesty as it refers to the Emperor Augustus, "at whose feet lay the whole known world, and to whose command obedience was rendered in every country, and city, and village." It then descends to tell of the obscure birth of an infant, in one of the most obscure towns, in an obscure province; but it rises again into greater majesty as it describes the multitude of heavenly visitants who announce the glory and greatness of the child.

1. "In those days." That is about the time John the Baptist was born and the events took place as related in the preceding chapter. "Cæsar Augustus." The first of the Roman emperors. "All the world." All of the Roman world. At that time the Roman empire extended further than ever before, or than it has since, and was called "the empire of the whole earth." "Taxed." Enrolled, or registered, probably with a view to taxing.

2. "First made." It seems there were two enrollments. "Cyrenius." Or Quirinius. There is a chronological difficulty here. Quirinius was Governor of Syria in A. D. 6, ten years later than this, and at that time he took a census to which St. Luke refers in Acts 5: 37. Many explanations have been suggested. The most satisfactory explanation of the matter seems to be that Quirinius was twice Governor of Syria, in B. C. 4, as well as in A. D. 6. This seems to be a well established fact.

3. "Into his own city." The Roman custom was to enrol persons at the place of residence, but the Jewish custom required the enrolment to take place in the native city.

4. "Went up." From Galilee to the much more elevated region of Bethlehem. "City of David." Where David was born.

5. "With Mary." It is uncertain whether her presence was obligatory or voluntary, but it is obvious that, after what she had suffered (Matt. 1:19), she chose to cling to the presence and protection of her husband. "Espoused wife." Better, "who was betrothed to him."

6. "While there." Cæsar Augustus was but an instrument in the hand of Providence to fulfill the prophecy of Micah (chap. 5:2) with respect to the birth-place of the Messiah.

7. "Her first-born son." That excellent and glorious person, who was the first-born of every creature, and the heir of all things; whom all the first-born in the Old Testament prefigured; whom the angels adore (Heb. 1:6); and in whom those that believe become the first-born and the first-fruits of God's creatures. "In a manger." Probably some cave or grotto used for sheltering cattle, and perhaps belonging to the same shepherds to whom the "glad tidings" were first brought. "God and man; the old and new covenants; heaven and earth, meet in a manger." The only person who had the privilege of choosing His birthplace chose to be born in a manger. "The inn." "A square erection, open inside, where travelers put up, and whose rear portions were used as stables."

8. "Same country." Near, probably not a mile away. "Shepherds." It was very proper that the announcement should be made to shepherds. Abraham and David, to whom the promise of the Messiah was first made, were shepherds, and now the Chief Shepherd is about to appear and the shepherds are the first to receive the glad news. "In the field." They undoubtedly had tents or booths under which they dwelt. "Keeping watch....by night." Or "keeping nightwatches." They watched by turns, against wild beasts and robbers. The fact that the shepherds were in the fields affords no ground for concluding that the nativity could not have taken place in the winter. The average temperature at Jerusalem for five years was, in December, fifty-four degrees.

9. "Angel." Divine messenger. "Came upon them." Stood over them. "Glory of the Lord." That extreme splendor in which the Deity is represented as appearing to men, and sometimes called the Shechinah—an appearance frequently attended, as in this case, by a company of angels. It is likely that the angel appeared in the air at some little distance above them, and that from Him the rays of the glory of the Lord shone round about them, as the rays of light are projected from the sun. "Sore afraid." "Terrified with the appearance of so glorious a being." There is no proof here that the shepherds were morally impure and afraid that divine justice was about to be meted out to them. Even holy men tremble when they come in contact with the supernatural.

10. "Good tidings." "The literal meaning of Gospel." I am come to declare the loving-kindness of the Lord. My message will cause great joy. It is a message to you (Jews) first, and it also reaches to "all the people," R. V. To the whole human race See, Gen. 12:3; Matt. 28:19; Luke 2:28-32; 24 46, 47; Col. 1:21-23.

11. "Is born." Isa. 9:6; John 1:14 'David's greater Son begins his earthly career in his ancestor's home. Seven hundred years before, a prophet had predicted the Messiah's birth at Bethlehem. Mic. 5 2." "A Savior." (1) A deliverer. (2) A restorer. (3) A preserver. Matt. 1:21 "Not shall be a Savior, but 'born a Savior.'" "Christ." The Anointed One. Christ is the Greek word corresponding to the Hebrew word Messiah. In ancient times prophets, priests and kings were anointed with oil when set apart to their sacred work. "Christ was anointed for these holy offices, which we may share with Him by His anointing us with the Holy Ghost." "Christ is sufficiently qualified to sustain these unspeakably important offices..... because He is "The Lord." God, as well as man."

12. "A sign." The very thing that would have caused them to doubt was made the sign unto them. Any fear as to whether they may approach the new-born King and offer Him their homage is dispelled by the intimation of His lowly condition, while their carnal views of the nature of His kingdom are thereby counteracted.

13. "A multitude." They descended to honor the Prince of Peace. "Heavenly host." The army of angels which is represented as surrounding the throne of God. See 1 Kings 22:19; Psa. 103:20,21; 148:2.

14. "Glory....in the highest." Christ is the highest glory of God. "On earth peace." Peace to man; peace with God; peace of conscience. "Good will." God has shown His good will by sending the Messiah.

15. "Let us now go." There is no time to lose. Let us go now. "This is the language of obedience, desiring to receive assurance and strength," by seeing for themselves "this thing which is come to pass."

16. "With haste." Filled and thrilled with holy joy they could not linger. "And found." "It is probable that by communicating their experiences to each other their faith was greatly strengthened."

Novel Way of Leveling a Chimney.

An engineer recently made an interesting report to the British Institution of Mining Engineers on the felling of a huge chimney which was so high and constructed so strongly that the prospect of demolishing it by the slow and expensive means of breaking it down from the top was appalling to the owners. The engineer who was intrusted with the task of devising a better way of taking it down decided that he would try to fell it as one would fell a tree, with the exception that, of course, so simple an expedient as chopping it down was out of the question. He had the problem, also, of making it fall to the south, as it would wreck buildings if it fell in another direction.

The chimney was two hundred and twenty feet high, with a base of twenty-one feet. The workmen were set to work cutting away the brickwork on the south side. As fast as the bricks were taken out they were replaced with wooden supports, which had spaces left in them. After about forty feet had been cut out the spaces were filled with tar and parafin, wood was piled high up around it and the fire was set. Six minutes afterward the chimney fell exactly on the line marked out for it. The cost of the work was only a trifle compared with what it would have been had the old-fashioned method of throwing the material down, bit by bit, from the top been employed. And, in addition, many thousands of bricks were saved for further use.

The Blue Glass Craze.

In 1876 General Alfred Pleasonton, at that time Collector of Internal Revenue in New York City, announced to the world that by a series of experiments he had discovered that the sun's rays, shining through blue glass, would cure almost any disease. General Pleasonton said that his first experiment was in his greenhouse, in which every eighth pane of glass was blue. The result was that those plants receiving the violet rays thrived in a wonderful manner compared with those left to the effect of ordinary light.

Domestic animals were next experimented upon with similar results. Then the blue glass was used in the treatment of the sick. Those suffering from nervousness or rheumatism were thought to be the most benefited, though General Pleasonton asserted that all diseases yielded to the effects of the violet rays.

At first the world received his theory with doubt. Then a few took it up as a fad, and the blue glass was placed in fashionable boudoirs. In another year a pane of the blue glass became the escutcheon of progress and enlightenment, and no home was considered complete without it. A new industry grew into life to meet the demand for the blue glass, and several retail firms in this city devoted themselves exclusively to its sale.—New York Sun.

A Kansas Family.

A Kansas family of eight brothers and sisters boasts an aggregate age of 545 years, an average of 68¼. The oldest is 76 and the youngest 60. They lately had a reunion—all well and active.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

Little Prince Edward Island had 55,000 milch cows in 1898.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

New York City has twelve times as many churches as Berlin.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

Not a single infectious disease is known in Greenland.

VITALITY low, debilitated or exhausted cured by Dr. Kline's Invigorating Tonic. FREE $1 trial bottle for 2 weeks' treatment. Dr. Kline, Ld., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia. Founded 1871.

Type are slightly less than one inch in length.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.
Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

About 20,000,000 false teeth are manufactured annually in the United States.

Piso's Cure is the medicine to break up children's Coughs and Colds.—Mrs. M. G BLUNT, Sprague, Wash., March 8, 1894.

The first balloon ascent was made in 1783.

How Are Your Kidneys?
Dr. Hobbs' Sparagus Pills cure all kidney ills. Sample free. Add. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N. Y.

Immense coal fields have been discovered in Zululand.

MAINE DEAD INTERRED.

President and His Cabinet Attend the Services at Arlington Cemetery.

BURIED WITH MILITARY HONORS.

One Hundred and Fifty Victims of the Havana Horror Laid in Their Final Resting Place With Solemn Rites—Admiral Dewey and General Miles Attend the Burial—Religious Services.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—On the windswept heights of Arlington National Cemetery the Maine dead, brought from Havana by the battleship Texas, were laid in their final resting place with simple religious services and the impressive honors of war, in the presence of the President, members of the Cabinet, officers of the Army and Navy and other representatives of the Government. A Cabinet officer, surveying the flag-draped coffins before the ceremonies began, said: "The lives of these men cost Spain her colonies."

But there was no note of triumph in the grim scene. With a touch of sadness and solemn gravity the nation performed its duty to the dead, and gave its defenders a Christian burial at home. A soft mantle of snow covered the earth, muffling the beat of the horses' hoofs, the sound of the slow turning carriage wheels and the tramp of soldiers and sailors as they approached the burial place.

The coffins interred were ranged in rows. Over each was spread an American ensign, on which lay a wreath of galax leaves. Around the inclosure, shoulder to shoulder, the yellow of their coat linings forming a band of color, were drawn up the cavalry from Fort Myer; to the right was a battalion of marines from the Navy Yard, with their spiked helmets and their scarlet caps turned back; to the left a detachment of "jackies" from the Texas in navy blue; in the flag draped stand in the rear were the President and his Cabinet, Admiral Dewey, Major-General Miles and a group of officers of the Army and Navy in their showy dress uniforms, while all around pressed the throng of people who had braved the snow and biting cold to pay their last tribute to the dead. Among these were many relatives and friends of those who were lost in the disaster.

There was a tender appropriateness in the fact that Captain Sigsbee, who was in command of the Maine when she was blown up, had charge of the ceremonies in honor of his men, and that Father Chidwick, who was chaplain of the Maine, was there to perform the last rites. Three others who lived through that awful night in Havana Harbor were at the side of the graves of their comrades — Lieutenant-Commander Wainwright, who was executive officer of the Maine, and who sunk the Pluton and the Furor at Santiago; Lieutenant F. C. Bowers, who was assistant engineer of the Maine, and Jeremiah Shea, a fireman on the ship, who was blown out of the stoke hole through the debris, escaping uninured almost miraculously.

The Protestant services were held first, and were very simple. Chaplain Clark, of the Naval Academy, read the burial service of the Episcopal Church, and then gave way to Father Chidwick, who was assisted by the Revs. Holaind and Brown and two purple-robed acolytes. With head bared to the wintry blast the Maine's Chaplain read a memorial service according to the rites of the Catholic Church, consigned the dead, blessed the ground, repeated the Lord's Prayer, and concluded with a fervent appeal for the repose of the souls of the departed.

A detachment of marines then marched to the right of the graves and fired three volleys over the dead, and in the deep stillness that followed the crash the clear, silvery note of a bugle rang out the soldiers' and sailors' last good-night. With the sounding of taps the ceremonies ended. The President and his party and the other distinguished guests, the military and the crowds then withdrew.

WHY HE STONES RAILROAD TRAINS.

Ten-Year-Old Boy Hates Them Because One Killed His Mother.

MONTCLAIR, N. J. (Special).—A policeman caught Angelo Pomaco, ten years old, throwing stones at Erie Railroad trains and breaking windows in them a few days ago. Consequently Angelo found himself confronting Justice Darlington.

"What did you do it for?" asked the Court.

"Because my mamma was killed by a train," was the unexpected reply.

This gave the Justice pause, for what the boy said was true. When the little chap began to sob softly the Court reached the conclusion that it was a case requiring thought and postponed its decision.

PLAGUE APPEARS AT HONOLULU.

Brought There by Japanese Coolies Imported to Work on Sugar Plantations.

SAN FRANCISCO (Special).—Some time ago the physicians discovered two men suffering from the plague in the native quarter of Honolulu. They showed all the signs of the dreaded disease and were promptly isolated.

The transport Centennial arrived here from Manila, via Honolulu, with a large number of officers and sick and discharged soldiers. She brings the news that the plague has broken out in Honolulu.

The New Consul at Pretoria.

(Son of Secretary of State Hay, recently appointed United States Consul at Pretoria, South African Republic, to succeed Charles E. Macrum.)

CUBAN PRISON REFORM.

General Wood Will Endeavor to Remedy All Irregularities.

All Prisoners Must Be Tried—Many Have Been Confined For Months Without a Trial.

HAVANA (By Cable).—General Wood says that one of the first things he looked into after his arrival was the management of Cuban prisons. Investigation has proved that, even among American prisoners alone, there has been an average detention of five months without trial. There are many things calling for immediate attention, particularly in the matter of sleeping accommodations. Reforms will be promptly instituted in this respect, and hammocks will be supplied so that the prisoners will not be compelled to sleep on the bare floors, as is now the case with those who are without friends or money. Only a few who are able to pay for them have cots.

One of the first things taken in hand by General Wood as Military Governor of Santiago was prison management. It was his custom then to make a personal visit to the local jail once a week and to go through the entire list of those confined, summarily disposing of the charges against those who were obviously unjustly detained and releasing those who had been imprisoned for a long period on some trifling ground.

He intends to make weekly visits here also until a majority of the existing abuses are abated, and he is trying to devise means that will insure prompt trials for persons accused.

Men whom General Ludlow ordered to be released are still held, after three or four years of waiting without trial. General Wood thinks that when his order goes into effect calling upon all judicial officers and military commanders to send complete lists of prisoners awaiting trial the congestion of untried prisoners will be relieved within fifteen days, and he does not intend that similar conditions shall arise again.

INSURGENT FORCE DEFEATED.

Driven From a Mountain Stronghold by Infantry and Artillery.

MANILA (By Cable).—Colonel Lockett, with a force of 2500, including artillery, attacked a strong force of insurgents intrenched in the mountains near Montalban, about five miles northeast of San Mateo. The enemy were completely routed, the Americans pursuing them through the hills, amid which they fled in every direction.

Four Americans were wounded. The Filipino loss was large, resulting from a heavy infantry and artillery fire for three hours into the trenches. They numbered probably 1,000.

The main attacking party consisted of the Forty-sixth Volunteer Infantry, a troop of cavalry, and artillery, Colonel Lockett commanding in person. The rest of the command operated from remote points in an endeavor to carry out Colonel Lockett's plan of throwing his lines around the enemy, and thus cutting off retreat. The nature of the mountainous country made it impracticable to execute this movement successfully.

ROBERTS AND KITCHENER MEET.

British Generals Sail From Gibraltar For South Africa.

GIBRALTAR (By Cable).—The British steamer Dunottar Castle, having on board General Lord Roberts, of Kandahar, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in South Africa, arrived here a few days ago.

GENERAL LORD KITCHENER

General Kitchener, who came from Egypt to join General Roberts as his Chief of Staff, embarked on board the Dunottar Castle and the vessel immediately sailed for Cape Town.

Winston Churchill Safe in British Camp.

LONDON (By Cable).—From Delagoa Bay Winston Churchill sailed to Durban, and he is now in camp at Chieveley. Mr. Churchill describes the Boer position north of Colenso as unusually strong, and adds that beyond is a broken country. It is believed in Colenso that Ladysmith is demanding early relief.

The Telegraph's correspondent at Chieveley says that when the American Military Attache saw the position at Colenso he remarked, quietly: "Is there no way round?"

CONDUCTED A SCHOOL OF CRIME.

Ohio Man Taught Little Children How to Steal in Retail Stores.

LIMA, Ohio (Special).—James Poorman, arrested here a few days ago, has been conducting a school of crime, according to the stories of Aggie Scanlan, aged eight years, and of others to the police. The Scanlan girl said that Poorman instructed her and several others to mingle with crowds in retail stores, to pick up articles from the counters.

How well he schooled them is evidenced by the fact that none of the children was detected, but when the police searched Poorman's room they found two trunkfuls of plunder—jewelry and small articles of value.

King Receives Minister to Portugal.

King Carlos, at Lisbon, a few days ago gave an audience to John N. Irwin, the new United States Minister to Portugal.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR

Character of the Campaign Has Entirely Changed.

BOERS' UP-TO-DATE METHODS.

Strength of the Boer Position on the Tugela—The Transvaal Forces Are Now Disciplined Armies—Besieged Garrisons Are in No Immediate Danger—Waiting For Roberts's Army.

LONDON (By Cable).—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Pietermaritzburg says:

"Every day reveals some new fact regarding the strength of the Boer position at Colenso. Thanks to the services of Continental officers, the character of the campaign has changed. We are no longer fighting a foe who relies upon guerilla tactics; but we have to deal with what is rapidly becoming a disciplined army, enjoying the advantages of knowing the country and of selecting the scene of contest without the burdens of a cumbersome commissariat.

"The Boers have covered the hills near Colenso into fortresses of immense strength. Everywhere they have splendid trenches, many of them bomb proof. Tramway lines permit the shifting of guns with astonishing rapidity. The main positions are connected with the outlying positions by underground passages, and the forts proper bristle with machine guns that command the approaches. Probably mines are laid.

"The enemy's discipline is improving. The trenches represent great manual labor, for which the Boers have a keen dislike, and the way in which they restrained their fire when our troops were advancing is another proof of improved soldiering."

The Modder River correspondent of the Daily Chronicle gives an explanation of a sudden rifle fire inexplicably opened from the Boer trenches. He says:

"The Boers have wires stretched along the ground in front of the trenches and connected with lamps. If a wire be touched a lamp is extinguished, thus giving warning. One night a high wind extinguished a lamp, which resulted in a false warning. The fire ceased when the Boers discovered that the alarm was false."

A correspondent of the Daily News at Frere Camp announces that a tramway is being constructed from the railway to a hill commanding the Boer position, and that along this the British will convey heavy guns.

In view of the apparent supineness of the British commanders in preventing the daily strengthening and extending of the Boer positions along the Tugela and Modder Rivers, which are now considered to be practically impregnable, many experts here are coming to the conclusion that the British have given up the idea of carrying these positions by assault, and will await the transport and cavalry required to give their forces necessary mobility, when they hope to be in a position to besiege the Boers in their respective forts, while General Roberts carries out the original plan of campaign, that of advancing straight north on Bloemfontein, the other generals detaching sufficient mobile troops to reach their goals by circuitous routes.

There is nothing in the official or best independent reports to indicate that the beleaguered garrisons are in any special straits calling for immediate relief. The latest advices from Kimberley, where a shortage is most feared, report plenty of food.

According to a dispatch from Ladysmith there are many cases of enteric fever in town, but not enough to cause alarm. On the other hand, reports from Boer sources on the Continent assert that typhoid fever is epidemic in Ladysmith.

The latest independent news from Ladysmith says:

"The field fortifications would now withstand any organized attack the enemy is likely to deliver. There are sufficient foodstuffs for two months. The question of forage might be troublesome, but since the rains there has been some grazing within the British lines. There is no horse sickness.

"The casualties caused by our shell-fire are increasing, and the Boers are reported to be becoming nervous. They fear night sorties, and constantly open a heavy fusillade on an imaginary attack."

TRANSVAAL'S TERMS OF PEACE.

Great Britain to Cede Territory and Acknowledge Independence.

DURBAN, Natal (By Cable).—Winston Churchill, on arriving here, after his escape from the Boers, was enthusiastically received. He says that from conversations with members of the Transvaal Government at Pretoria he learned that the Boers began the war with trepidation, but that President Kruger is now confident Great Britain will soon sue for peace.

In the highest Transvaal circles, Mr. Churchill asserts, there is serious talk of a compromise, by which Great Britain would cede the territory now occupied by the armies of the two republics, pay an indemnity of $100,000,000, and acknowledge the complete independence of the Transvaal.

THE SEIZURES OF FLOUR.

State Department is Not Worried Over the Affair.

WASHINGTON, D.C. (Special).—The equanimity of the State Department is not at all disturbed over the significance attached in legal and mercantile circles to the stopping by British warships of British and Dutch merchant vessels bound for Delagoa Bay with cargoes exported from the United States.

The officials express confidence that the British Government will make full reparation for any act committed by its naval agents if it turns out to have been illegal or unjustified.

The Cost of the War.

LONDON (By Cable).—It is now estimated that the war will cost at least $300,000,000, and it is suggested that the sinking fund of the national debt should be suspended for five or six years in order to defray the cost.

Killed While Playing William Tell.

Robert Chaffin, sixteen years old, of Bennettsville, allowed a playmate, Edward Johnson, to attempt the William Tell act in the streets of Bennettsville, S. C. Johnson used a rifle to shoot the apple off Chaffin's head and sent the ball through his brain. Johnson did not know the gun was loaded. Chaffin was a member of one of the best families. The wedding of his sister had just been celebrated.

The "Ivory" is a favorite shaving soap because it makes a profuse rich lather, which softens the beard to be removed and leaves the skin unharmed.

It costs about one-fifth as much as the so-called shaving soaps and many who have used it for this purpose for years, will not have any other.

The vegetable oils of which Ivory Soap is made, fit it for many special uses for which other soaps are unsafe or unsatisfactory.

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Joe Jefferson's Nap.

A good story is told of an experience of Joseph Jefferson, the great actor. A number of years ago he played a one-night engagement in a small Indiana town, appearing in his favorite part of Rip Van Winkle. In the hotel at which he stopped was an Irishman "recently landed," who acted as porter and general assistant. Judged by the deep and serious interest which he took in the house, he might have been clerk, lessee and proprietor, rolled into one.

At about 6 o'clock in the morning Mr. Jefferson was startled by a violent thumping on his door. When he struggled into consciousness and realized that he had left no "call" order at the office he was naturally very indignant. But his sleep was spoiled for that morning, so he arose and soon after appeared before the clerk.

"See here," he demanded of that individual, "why was I called at this unearthly hour?"

"I don't know, sir," answered the clerk. "I'll ask Mike."

The Irishman was summoned. Said the clerk: "Mike, there was no call for Mr. Jefferson. Why did you disturb him?"

Taking the clerk by the lapel of the coat the Hibernian led him to one side and said, in a mysterious whisper, "He were shnoring loike a horse, sor, and Oi'd heerd the b'ys saying as how he were onct afther shlaping for twinty years, so Oi ses to mesilf, ses Oi, 'Moike, it's a cooming onto him agin, and it's yer juty to git the crayther out o' yer house instantly!'"—Leslie's Weekly.

Protecting the Railroad.

Since the beginning of the war the British authorities have employed an army of men in watching the railroad from Cape Town to Port Elizabeth. The road is 840 miles in length and at every quarter of a mile along the whole length a Kaffir is stationed with two flags. Altogether a total of 10,080 men is employed in this service.

An Industrial Navy.

A scheme is afoot in Belgium for the creation of a navy of an entirely new type. Instead of battleships, cruisers, gunboats and other destructive craft the projected Belgian fleet is to consist of State ships fitted out with samples of Belgian products, and these vessels are to be kept plying from port to port in African, Asiatic, Australasian and perhaps American waters, constituting floating, commercial museums, so to speak, under the patronage of the Government.—Philadelphia Record.

What do the Children Drink?

Don't give them tea or coffee. Have you tried the new food drink called GRAIN-O? It is delicious and nourishing and takes the place of coffee.

The more Grain-O you give the children the more health you distribute through their systems.

Grain-O is made of pure grains, and when properly prepared tastes like the choice grades of coffee but costs about ¼ as much. All grocers sell it. 15c. and 25c.

Try Grain-O!

Insist that your grocer gives you GRAIN-O Accept no imitation.

CARTER'S INK

Scientifically made— Therefore THE BEST.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED FOR the grandest and fastest-selling book ever published,

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Dr. Bull's COUGH SYRUP IS SURE

Cures all Throat and Lung Affections.
Get the genuine. Refuse substitutes.
Dr. Bull's Pills cure Dyspepsia. Trial, 20 for 5c.

DYSPEPSIA

"For six years I was a victim of dyspepsia in its worst form. I could eat nothing but milk toast, and at times my stomach would not retain and digest even that. Last March I began taking CASCARETS and since then I have steadily improved, until I am as well as I ever was in my life."
DAVID H. MURPHY, Newark, O.

Cascarets CANDY CATHARTIC
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good. Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.
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Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 311

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

FOR 14 CENTS

We wish to gain this year 200,000 new customers, and hence offer

1 Pkg.	City Garden Beet,	10c
1 Pkg.	Earl'st Emerald Cucumber	15c
1 "	La Crosse Market Lettuce,	15c
1 "	Strawberry Melon,	15c
1 "	13 Day Radish,	10c
1 "	Early Ripe Cabbage,	10c
1 "	Early Dinner Onion,	10c
3 "	Brilliant Flower Seeds,	15c
Worth $1.00, for 14 cents.		$1.00

Above 10 Pkgs. worth $1.00, we will mail you free, together with our great Catalog, telling all about SALZER'S MILLION DOLLAR POTATO upon receipt of this notice & 14c. stamps. We invite your trade, and know when you once try Salzer's seeds you will never do without. $200 Prizes on Salzer's 1900 ... rarest earliest Tomato Giant on earth A C—
JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LA CROSSE, WIS.

Happy Thoughts The greatest remedy for **JOHNSON'S MALARIA, CHILLS & FEVER** Grippe and Liver Diseases. KNOWN ALL DRUGGISTS. **35c.**

ARNOLD'S COUGH KILLER Cures Coughs and Colds. Prevents Consumption. All Druggists, 25c.

ASTHMA POSITIVELY CURED. CROSBY'S SWEDISH ASTHMA CURE does this. A trial package mailed free. COLLINS BROS. MEDICINE CO., ST. LOUIS, MO

MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN REPLYING TO ADVTS. NYNU—1.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

TROUGH CREEK.

Frank Ginter, of Ohio, made a pop visit to the valley last week.

E. Miles Smith and wife celebrated their silver wedding last Saturday.

W. L. Swope sold $47 worth of turkeys for Thanksgiving and Christmas.

Miss Nellie Wright, of Philadelphia, and Jasper Wright, of Braddock, spent Christmas at home.

Will Mattingly and wife, of Altoona, spent Christmas with the latter's mother, Mrs. Barton Greenland.

Farewell, 1899; welcome, 1900! May the close of this year find us all better than the beginning of it.

A disease called pinkeye is raging in our end of the valley. Quite a number of the school children have had it.

Myrtle Wright, of Mapleton, came over last week to spend part of the holiday vacation with her grandparents.

Geo. W. Wright was in the valley last week purchasing shoats for his next year's hogs, and corn fodder for his dairy.

Elder Funk, on account of Mrs. Barton Greenland's delicate condition, preached at her house on the night of December 23d.

'Squire John D. Crotsley and wife, of near Saltillo, helped our good neighbors Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Cornelius eat turkey on Christmas.

Bert Long leaves to-day (Monday) for Cambria county where he gets work at $1.25 per day and boarded. Bert is not one of our largest men but is one of our best workers.

A number of the interested neighbors joined in the building of a bridge across the creek where the road leading out from the Posten farm crosses the creek. It was a humane act and was completed in one day.

The little amount of snow that came just in time to give us a white Christmas made nice sledding where the roads were in shape that the water ran off thus causing them to be nice and smooth without any ruts.

I was sorry to hear of the loss of John M. Stever in the burning of his house. John has been and is a hard working man and being advanced in years as he is the loss falls more heavily. He deserves and should have the substantial help of the neighbors and friends. Come, friends, let us do our duty. Who will start the ball?

In our judgment the trustees of the M. E. church did the right thing by allowing the county institute to be held in the church. While churches are built for the worship of Almighty God and to advance the morality of the community; as these institutes are for the benefit of the general public and as there is nothing immoral connected with them we would say open the doors.

I don't agree with near all of Senator Tillman's ideas, but I heartily agree with him in regard to his opinion that General Lawton was worth more to the United States than the entire archipelago. If this be true, where and when will we get back the cost of the war which sinks into entire insignificance when we take into consideration the loss of the great number of our brave boys, the very flower of the country, and the heart-aches and sorrows of fond fathers and mothers, sisters and brothers who mourn for those that they will never see.

—J. G. Gillam guarantees every bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and will refund the money to any one who is not satisfied after using two thirds of the contents. This is the best remedy in the world for la grippe, coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough and is pleasant and safe to take. It prevents any tendency of a cold to result in pneumonia.

COLE'S SUMMIT.

T. C. Long spent his Christmas butchering for our neighbor, Samuel Thomas.

Misses Ruth and Olive Smyers, two bright young ladies of Saltillo, visited friends here Friday and Saturday last.

Stern winter is with us now in earnest. Warm stoves, overcoats and wraps are found to be a necessity for one's comfort.

Miss Lizzie Smith is visiting with her brothers in the Mountain City. Mrs. Martin Hoffman and little daughter are also visiting with Miss Smith.

Howard Chilcote, Curtain Elias, Blaine Locke and sister, Iva, all attended the Christmas services in the Methodist church, Saltillo, on Christmas evening and they thought them a grand success.

Two boys in Clay township a few days ago ran down a wild cat as they supposed and shot it and for the hide received a nice little sum, but it proved to be a neighbor's cat which was highly prized by the family.

One Sabbath evening recently two young men as they were returning from skating made themselves hideous to the people of this village by their terrible oaths and hollowing. These young men have been better raised. We presume it was hard cider, not the boys.

A BIRTHDAY PARTY.

On last Wednesday, the 27th ult., at W. H. Greenland's in Clay township, near Selea P. O., there was a jolly crowd of friends and neighbors, both old and young, assembled to spend the day with this family, it being the 21st birthday anniversary of their daughter, Annie. The guests were in number 54, who were all invited to partake of a bountiful dinner which was waiting. Miss Annie was the recipient of many handsome presents, both useful and ornamental. As the shades of evening dawned all were aware they must part, declaring this was a day never to be forgotten, wishing Miss Annie many returns of the happy day, they dispersed to their homes over icy roads and through piercing cold, yet none regretting the trip. All seemed to have a nice, sociable time together.

MARKLESBURG.

Truly the ice harvest is great.

Breaking off the old, and swearing in the new, to be repeated a year hence.

When does the twentieth century begin, is the question before the house now?

Samuel S. Grove has returned from a week's visit with relatives at Williamsport, Pa.

Frank Isett, of Altoona, is the guest of his brothers, George and John, at this writing.

Geo. W. Isett and John W. Householder are sufferers from that painful affliction, rheumatism.

David Brumbaugh and his son Ruben, whose illness has been mentioned in these columns, are both convalescing.

Taylor Simonton, of Philadelphia, and his brother Jack, of Altoona, spent several days pleasantly at the old homestead last week.

Rumor says that Grant Mills will exchange millers in the spring. We are sorry to lose our obliging and good miller, Mr. Nicks.

A quiet wedding on last Thursday evening. Howard Stinson, of Penn township, and Miss Ida Kyler, of Marklesburg, were the contracting parties. Our best wishes, Howard.

The Lutheran congregation are about replacing their organ with an up-to-date instrument. The credit for this needed change is due to the efforts of the pastor, Rev. English.

Sunday visitors to Marklesburg were Willie Spargo, of Riddlesburg; Miss Nettie Stone, of Altoona; the Misses Franks, Miss Spang, Miss Wills and Miss Hamer, of Huntingdon, and Harry Shults, of Pittsburg.

—A bicycle dealer on Arch street, who has no electricity to act as a motive power, has brought a first-class quality of ingenuity to aid him in running a display wheel in his window. The bicycle is suspended in mid-air, so that both wheels and all the machinery can have the most perfect freedom of action with the slightest amount of power. Around each wheel, about two inches from the tire, is arranged another suspended flange made entirely of wire netting. In form this is a half-circle, and it is fastened securely to the bicycle at short intervals. This makes a perfect road way, into which a white rat is chained by an ingenious little device that never hampers it. Sometimes another rat is chained in the rear wheel, and the two succeed in making the bicycle fairly spin. A rival dealer not far away has a big gray squirrel that spins a rotary cage, thereby running a bicycle by means of a pulley.—*Philadelphia Record.*

—J. I. Bevry, Logantown, Pa., writes, "I am willing to take my oath that I was cured of pneumonia entirely by the use of One Minute Cough Cure after doctors failed. It also cured my children of whooping cough." Quickly relieves and cures coughs, colds, croup, grippe and throat and lung troubles. Children all like it. Mothers endorse it. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

Having a Great Run on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

Manager Martin, of the Pierson drug store, informs us that he is having a great run on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He sells five bottles of that medicine to one of any other kind, and it gives great satisfaction. In these days of la grippe there is nothing like Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to stop the cough, heal up the sore throat and lungs and give relief within a very short time. The sales are growing, and all who try it are pleased with its prompt action.—South Chicago Daily Calumet. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

CALIFORNIA.

Thirty-one Days' Tour via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged for a special personally-conducted tour through California, to leave New York and Philadelphia on February 27, by special Pullman drawing-room sleeping car and connecting at El Paso with the "Mexico and California Special," composed exclusively of Pullman parlor-smoking dining, drawing-room sleeping, compartment, and observation cars, for tour through California, returning by March 29.

Round-trip tickets, covering all necessary expenses, $375 from all points on Pennsylvania Railroad.

For further information apply to ticket agents; Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York; 4 Court Street, Brooklyn; 789 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.; B. Courlaender, Jr., Passenger Agent Baltimore District, Baltimore, Md.; Colin Studds, Passenger Agent Southeastern District, Washington, D. C.; Thos. E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, Pittsburg, Pa.; or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Philadelphia. 1-3-9t

—"I am indebted to One Minute Cough Cure for my health and life. It cured me of lung trouble following grippe." Thousands owe their lives to the prompt action of this never-failing remedy. It cures coughs, colds, croup, bronchitis, pneumonia, grippe and throat and lung troubles. Its early use prevents consumption. It is the only harmless remedy that gives immediate results. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

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GOOD OLD FASHIONED
CHARCOAL TIN
For Roofing and Spouting.

Having secured the exclusive sale of Gunney, McFarland & Co., Anti-pin-hole Tin, I now offer the people of Huntingdon and vicinity the only old fashioned Charcoal Tin sold in the United States. This Tin is made in Great Britain by the old process of 40 years ago and is fully guaranteed to be just as good as tin made at that time. If you need roofing or spouting call and let me explain the difference between this and the common tin and get my guarantee on same.

John Reynolds,
(Next door First National Bank.)
Huntingdon, Pa.

AN ORDINANCE

To authorize the Central Pennsylvania Telephone Company to erect and maintain poles for telephone lines in the borough of Saltillo, Pennsylvania.

WHEREAS: The Central Pennsylvania Telephone & Supply Company has applied to the authorities of the borough of Saltillo, Pennsylvania, for permission to erect poles and run wires on the same over or under the streets, lanes and alleys of said borough as provided by the 4th section of an act entitled, "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations" as amended by an act approved 25th June, 1885.

Therefore be it ordained and enacted by the Chief Burgess and Town Council of the borough of Saltillo, Pennsylvania, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same:

SECTION 1. That the Central Pennsylvania Telephone and Supply Company, its successors or assigns, its or their agents, servants and employees are permitted to erect and maintain in the streets, lanes and alleys of the borough of Saltillo, Pennsylvania, and over or under the same, a line or lines of poles and wires, with all such necessary and usual fixtures therefor as may be necessary for the successful prosecution of a telephone or signal business by means of electricity.

SECTION 2. That the poles shall be reasonably straight and with the fixtures so to be erected shall be put in a safe and substantial manner and shall be located by the street committee or the street commissioner under their direction in such manner as not to obstruct said streets, lanes and alleys in their ordinary and customary use and shall be erected, maintained and cared for at the cost of said Company.

Ordained and enacted into an ordinance this 13th day of December, A. D., 1899.

GEO. SLEEMAN,
President Borough Council.

ATTEST:
PAUL, RUPERT, [Seal]
Clerk of Council

Approved this 13th day of December, 1899.

ATTEST:
PAUL, RUPERT, [Seal]
Clerk of Council.

C. B. CRUM,
Chief Burgess.

—F. B. Thirkield, Health Inspector, of Chicago, says, "Kodol Dyspepsia Cure cannot be recommended too highly. It cured me of severe dyspepsia." It digests what you eat and cures indigestion, heartburn and all forms of dyspepsia. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

THE DAY-LIGHT STORE.....

We are still doing business at the old stand and our stock never was in better condition. Every department is full, consisting of

Carpets, Oil Cloth, Trunks, Satchels, Telescopes, Tubs, Clothes Wringers, Tinware, Crocks, Dishes, Wash Rubbers, Ropes, Hatchets, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Spices and Groceries.

A few prices in staples will convince you our prices are right:

Muslin, 5c.; Calico, 5c.; Ginghams, 6c.; Coffee, 12c.; Sugar, 6c.; Coal Oil, 12c.; Flour, 80c & $1.

Space will not permit the enumeration of all we have but we always made it our motto not to be undersold in honest goods. No misrepresentations, remember.

Owing to the sweeping reductions, we are compelled to discontinue the discount of 5 per cent., except to those issuing orders.

The highest market prices paid for produce. Your trade respectfully solicited.

John G. Gillam.

Clothing

For MEN,
YOUTHS and
CHILDREN.

FALL - AND - WINTER
UNDERWEAR.

—ALL THE—
Latest Style Hats
SOFT AND STIFF,

and as large a variety of furnishing goods as you would care to make a selection from and all at

CASH PRICES

which are always low prices to the buyer.

O. L. STEWART,
One Price Clothier,
6th & Washington Sts., HUNTINGDON, PA.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. W. SWOPE
—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—
All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention. Collections made and immediate returns given. Legal writing promptly executed.
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Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

J. G. SPANGLER, M. D.,
—PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,—
Office on Main Street, adjoining residence.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Jan. 3, 1900.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOV. 19, 1899.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M	A.M.	A.M.	P.M*
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	.....	9.30	1 00
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.30	7.00	8 50	12 25	4.35
Washington ...	10.40	.....	.....	7.55	10.50	.....
Baltimore	11.55	4.55	.....	8.55	12.00	.....

	D'ly A.M	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. P. M.	Dly P.M.
Harrisburg.....	3.00	8.00	11.48	11.45	3.45	5.00
Rockville		8.12	11.59	.....	.....	5.13
Marysville.....	3.14	8.17	12 03	.....	.....	5.18
Duncannon.....	3.29	8 35	12 16	.....	4.10	5.34
Newport	3.52	9.05	12.37	.....	4.30	6.02
Millerstown.		9.15	12.45	.....	.....	6.11
Thompsontown		9.26	12.53	.....	.....	6.21
Port Royal.....	4.25	9.44	1.07	.....	4. 57	6.38
Mifflin	4.30	9.50	1.11	.....	5.02	6.43
Lewistown Jc.	4.52	10.13	1.30	1.10	5.22	7.07
McVeytown....	5.15	10.38	1,49	.....	.....	7.30
N. Hamilton...	5.33	11 00	2 06	.....	.....	7.50
Mount Union...	5.39	11.06	2.10	.....	6.03	7.56
Mapleton.	5.45	11.13	2.15	.....	.....	8.02
Huntingdon. ...	6.03	11.32	2.29	2.01	6.22	8.20
Petersburg	6 19	11.47	2.43	.....	.....	8.33
Birmingham ...	6.46	12.13	3.07	h234	16 54	8 56
Tyrone.	6.52	12.20	3 12	2.40	6 59	9.02
Bellwood.....	7.17	12.41	3.29	.....	7.18	9.20
Altoona.	7.40	1.00	3.45	3.10	7.35	9.35
Pittsburg.....	12.10	5.50	8.40	6.55	11.30	2.00
	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M

Harrisburg 10.20, Rockville 10.31, Marysville 10.34, Duncannon 10.47, Newport 11.06 Millerstown 11.14, Mifflin 11.40, Lewistown Junction 11.58. p. m. Huntingdon 12.55, Tyrone 1.32, Altoona 2 00. Pittsburg 5.30 a. m.

"h" stops to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

Week days	A.M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly, A. M.	Dly P.M.	D'ly, P. M.	D'ly. P. M.
Pittsburg.....		2.50	8.00		12.45	4.50
Altoona.....	5.00	7.15	11.40	2.05	5.55	9.05
Bellwood.....	5.12	7.30	11.52	2.19	6.10	9.19
Tyrone	5.24	7.48	12.03	2.35	6.27	9.33
Birmingham .	5.28	7.53	g1207	2.40	6.32	
Petersburg ...	5 45	8.17		3.03	6.56	
Huntingdon....	5.57	8.30	12.35	3.17	7.10	10.12
Mapleton.	6.11	8.47		3.35	7.24	
Mt. Union.....	6.16	8.53	12.54	3.42	7.29	10.32
N. Hamilton ...	6 21	8.58		3.47	7.34	
McVeytown....	6.37	9.15	f1.14	4.08	7.51	
Lewiston Jc....	6.58	9.35	1.33	4.33	8.10	11.16
Mifflin.....	7.18	9.55	1.50	4.55	8.30	11.37
Port Royal.....	7.22	9.59		5.00	8.34	
Thompsontown	7.37	10.14		5.18	8.48	
Millerstown. ...	7.46	10.22		5.28	8.57	
Newport	7.55	10.32	2 24	5.39	9.05	
Duncannon.....	8 20	10.54	2.44	6.08	9.29	
Marysville	8.33	11.07	2.56	6.26	9.43	
Rockville.	8.38	11.12		6 32	9.48	
Harrisburg.....	8.50	11.25	3.10	6.45	10.00	1.00

Pittsburg [illegible], Tyrone 6.27, Huntingdon 6.57, Harrisburg 9.10 A. M. daily.

	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M	P. M.	A M	A.M
Balti 11	55	11.55	*3 11	6.00	9.45	2 30	
Wahg't'n	1.00	1.00	*4.18	7.15	10 55	4 05	
Phila.....11.	48	11.52	*3.00	6.23	10.20	4 25	4.25
New York 2.	13	2.23	*5.53	9.30	3.53	7 13	7.13

Additional trains are run as under:—

Leave Pittsburg 8.30 P. M. daily, Altoona 12.15 A. M., Huntingdon 1.10 A. M; arrive Harrisburg 3.40 A. M.. Philadelphia 6.52 A. M.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 A. M. daily, Altoona 11.05 A. M., Tyrone 11.30 A. M., Huntingdon 12.03 P. M., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., arrive Harrisburg 2.40p.m., Philadelhia 5.47 p. m., New York, Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts. 8.08; W. Twenty third St. Station 8.20 p. m., Baltimore 6.00 p.m., Washington 7.15 p.m.

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg and beyond, and to take on passengers for Harrisburg and beyond. "f" stops on signal only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7 30 A. M. and 3.40 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 7.55, 11.42 A. M. and 3.00 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 7.15 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.20 and 7.20 P. M. week days.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.30 and 7.15 P M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A.M. and 3.15 P.M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue, and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect Sept. 7, 1898.

NORTH. Irreg. No.5.	Mail, No.3	Mail, No.1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	Mail, No. 4	Irreg., No. 6.
a.m.	p.M.	a.m		A. M	p. m.	a. m.
7 48	12 50	6 20	Robertsdale	11 39	6 39	7 04
8 00	1 02	6 32	Cook's	11 24	6 27	6 54
8 12	1 14	6 44	Cole's	11 09	6 15	6 34
8 40	1 42	7 12	Saltillo	10 39	5 30	6 01
8 48	1 50	7 20	Three Springs	10 30	5 21	5 54
9 00	2 03	7 32	*Pogue	10 15	5 07	5 42
9 15	2 18	7 46	Rockhill	9 53	4 44	5 30
	2 35	8 01	Shirley	9 38	4 29	
	2 44	8 10	*Augh. Mills	9 30	4 21	
	3 06	8 32	Mount Union	9 15	4 06	
a. m.	p. m	a.m		a. m.	p. m.	a. m.

Irreg. No. 7, leaves Robertsdale 5.03 p. m., Cook's 5.13, Cole's 5.25, Saltillo 5.45, Three Springs 5.53, Pogue 6.05, arrive at Rockhill 6.20 p. m.

Irreg. No. 8, leaves Rockhill 2.20 p. m., Pogue 2.32, Three Springs 2.44, Saltillo 2.51, Cole's 3.31, Cook's 3.43, arrive at Robertsdale 3.43 p. m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. Irreg. No. 12.	Mail, No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST Irreg. No 9.	Mail, No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
5 50	7 25	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 55
5 43	7 18	*Blacklog	6 37	5 02
5 35	7 10	*Cedar Rock	6 45	5 10
5 31	7 06	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 14
5 25	7 00	*Shade Gap Stair	6 55	5 20
		A Goshorn L		

Mail trains Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 10 and 11 and irregular trains 9 and 12 run daily except Sunday. Irregular trains 5, 6, 7 and 8 do not run daily, but carry passengers when run.

* Flag stations. Beersville changed to Pogue.

A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

—G. H. Appleton, Justice of Peace, Clarksburg, N. J., says, "DeWitt's Little Early Risers are the best pills made for constipation. We use no other." Quickly cure all liver and bowel troubles. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

Deeds Entered for Record.

D. Y. Swayne and wife to Henry Leister, property in Huntingdon. Consideration $3500.

Mrs. R. H. Adams, administratrix, to John M. Eberts, property in Spruce Creek township. Consideration $3000.

The Provident B. and L. Association to Mrs. Lou G. Fritchey, property in Huntingdon. Consideration $1400.

Chestnut Hampton and wife to W. G. Piper, property in Dublin township. Consideration $400.

William M. Phillips to John C. Nail, property in Porter township. Consideration $1400.

Heirs of Elisha Fields to Elizabeth L. Isenberg, property in Mount Union. Consideration $500

Henry Leister and wife to David Y. Swayne, property in Huntingdon. Consideration $6000.

Philip A. Pheasant and wife to S. P. Pheasant property in Union township. Consideration $2000.

William Drake and wife to Margaret D. Price, property in Dublin township. Consideration $250.

E. S. McMurtrie to H. H. Black. property in Porter township. Consideration $2700.

Lydia H. Keller to Charles Keller, property in Morris township. Consideration $1.

The Provident B. and L. Association to A. A. Bollinger, property in Huntingdon. Consideration $600.

John G. Porter, executor, to W. A. Walker, property in Shirley township. Consideration $75.

H. M. Hileman et al. to H. M. Norris, property in Cromwell township. Consideration $400.

—Lewis Dennis, Salem, Ind., says, "Kodol Dyspepsia Cure did me more good than anything I ever took." It digests what you eat and cannot help but cure dyspepsia and stomach troubles. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

Marriage Licenses.

John H. Long and Emma B. Norris, both of Shirley township.

John W. Anderson and Anna T. Clouse, both of Huntingdon.

William J. McMullen and Florence May Chilcoat, both of Mapleton.

Charles H. Evans, Tyrone, Pa., and Lulu B. Gensimore, Birmingham.

John H. Himes, Mount Union, and Mary M. McCahren, Huntingdon.

Howard Stinson, Marklesburg, and Ida B, Kyler, Penn township.

John C. Gates, Pine Grove Mills, Centre county, and Mary J. Tate, Mill Creek.

Irvin J. Coulter and S. Mary Hamer, both of McConnellstown.

S. P. Staub, Jackson township, and Amy E. Yocum, Porter township.

John L. Andrews, Reading, Pa., and Gertrude McClure, Emaus, Lehigh county.

Andrew D. Fleck, Three Springs, and Emma F. Gutshall, Meadow Gap.

Wm. M. Dorsey, Dudley, and Mary A. McClain, Woodvale, Carbon township.

Burket G. Port, Barree township, and Ida L. Shilling, Oneida township.

W. H. Fultz, Mill Creek, and Nellie Frew, Altoona, Pa.

Jacob L. Thomas and Carrie B. Stover, both of Warriorsmark township.

L. Frank Hawn, Oneida township, and S. May Henry, West township.

Charles F. Klinger, Marysville, Perry Co., and Annie E Fields, Mount Union.

Harry J. Hummel and Gertrude M. Foster, both of Huntingdon.

Jesse Fisher, Newport, Pa., and Jessie Reed, Huntingdon.

Horatio C. Wood, Jr., Philadelphia, and Alice L. Lovell, Huntingdon.

—L. T. Travis, Agent Southern R. R., Selma, Ga., writes, "I cannot say too much in praise of One Minute Cough Cure. In my case it worked like a charm." The only harmless remedy that gives immediate results. Cures coughs, colds, croup, bronchitis, and all throat and lung troubles. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

MEXICO AND CALIFORNIA.

Forty-six Days' Tour via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad personally-conducted tour to Mexico and California which leaves New York and Philadelphia on February 12 (Pittsburg February 13) by special Pullman train, covers a large and intensely interesting portion of North America. Mexico, California and Colorado are a mighty trio in all that appeals to and fascinates the tourist.

Stops will be made at San Antonio, Tampico, Guanajuata, Guadalajara, Queretaro, City of Mexico (five days), Cuernavaca, Aguascalientes, Los Angeles, Sandiego, Riverside, Pasadena Santa Barbara, San Jose (Mt. Hamilton), Del Monte, San Francisco (five days), Salt Lake City, Colorado Springs, Denver, Chicago and other points of interest. Fourteen days will be spent in Mexico, and nineteen in California.

The "Mexico and California Special," an exclusively Pullman train of Parlor-Smoking, Dining, Drawing-room Sleeping, and Observation cars, will be used over the entire route.

Round-trip rate, including all necessary expenses during entire trip, $550 from all points on the Pennsylvania Railroad System east of Pittsburg; $545 from Pittsburg. For itinerary and full information apply to ticket agents; Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York; 4 Court Street, Brooklyn; 789 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.; B. Courlaender, Jr., Passenger Agent Baltimore District, Baltimore, Md.; Colin Studds, Passenger Agent Southeastern District, Washington, D. C.; Thos. E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western District, Pittsburg, Pa.; or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. 1-3-6t

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Topic For the Week Beginning Jan. 7—Comment by Rev. S. H. Doyle.

TOPIC.—Prayer that obtains.—Luke ii, 5-13; xviii, 2-5.

The topical references give us three illustrations of prayers that obtained—prayers among men, each one illustrating the increased willingness of God to answer the prayers of His people.

1. The prayer of the friend at midnight (Luke ii, 5-9). In this parable Jesus describes one friend coming to another at midnight and asking for bread for a friend who has come to visit him. At first he refuses and calls out, "Trouble me not," but the other persists, and at last his perseverance prevails. Because of his importunity his friend hears him and grants his request. Now, if man thus answers the prayers of his fellow man, how much more may we expect God to answer the earnest, persistent, continued prayers of His people! It is true, He may delay the answer for our good, but if we persevere the answer, if for our good, will finally come. If we ask, we shall receive; if we seek, we shall find; if we knock, it shall be opened unto us.

2. The prayer of children to parents. Christ's second illustration is that of a son asking bread of his father and receiving bread and fish, and not a stone or a serpent. Earthly parents hear and answer the prayers of their children. They would not think of mocking their cries for bread by giving them stones or their cries for fish by giving them serpents. God is our Heavenly Father, and if earthly parents give good gifts to their children, in answer to their prayers, much more may we expect God, our Heavenly Father, to give His Spirit to them that ask Him.

3. The widow and the unjust judge. In this case a widow presents a petition to an unjust judge, one who neither regards God nor man. At first he refused her petition, but she came again and again, and at last he granted it, lest by her continual coming she should weary him. If an unjust judge would thus hear and answer the prayer of a poor widow, with what more reason can we expect our God, who is just, and not only just, but merciful and loving, to answer our petitions.

4. These three parables all teach one great, important truth—namely, that God will answer prayer; that if we are earnest and persevering in our petitions God will not turn a deaf ear to our cries. Let us be encouraged, therefore, to spend much time in prayer. Our prayers will obtain. Let us specially pray at this time for the outpouring of God's blessing upon the churches and people of God. If the prayers of individuals for temporal blessings prevailed, how much more can we believe that our united prayers for a great spiritual blessing will prevail.

THE PRAYER MEETING.—Make this a special prayer and praise service. Have special prayers for special objects, sentence prayers, silent prayer and a "prayer chain," a number standing and praying one after the other. Intersperse the praying with appropriate hymns and testimonies.

Bible Readings.—Gen. xxxii, 24-30; II Kings xix, 14-19, 35; I Sam. xii, 19-25; Ps. lv, 17; lxv, 1, 2; Isa. lviii, 9; lxv, 24; Math. vi, 6-15; vii, 7-11; John xiv, 14; xv, 16; Acts ii, 41-47; Eph. iii, 14-21; Jas. v, 16-20; I John iii, 22.

Changes in Supervisors.

The following changes in supervisors on the different divisions of the Pennsylvania railroad, to date from January 1, are announced:

C. H. Neimyer has been appointed supervisor of division No. 32, Philadelphia division, vice H. A. Jaggard, transferred.

L. R. Zollinger, has been appointed supervisor of division No. 1, Philadelphia division, vice J. G. Rodgers, resigned.

A. M. Parker has been appointed supervisor of division No. 28, Schuylkill division, vice L. R. Zollinger, transferred,

Frank Culbertson has been appointed supervisor of division No. 27, Frederick division, vice A. M. Parker, transferred.

I. P. McCreary has been appointed supervisor of division No. 22, Tyrone division, vice Frank Culbertson, transferred.

C. S. Krick has been appointed supervisor of division No. 12, Pittsburg division, vice James Buckelew, promoted.

J. H. Gumbes has been appointed supervisor of division No. 6, middle division, vice C. S. Krick, transferred.

H. S. Meily has been appointed supervisor of division No. 16, Monongahela division, vice J. H. Gumbes, transferred.

James G. Ebrenfield, assistant supervisor at Huntingdon, has been promoted to a supervisorship on the Allegheny Valley railroad, with headquarters at Oakmont.

J. D. Ferguson, assistant supervisor, of the Southwest road with headquarters at Greensburg, has been transferred to Baltimore, Md. Enos Jones of Altoona, takes Mr. Furgeson's place.

WM. REED & SON.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL.

The New Year without resolutions would not seem natural. So we have resolved to make this store a still more efficient one than it has been in the past. We seek to make it in every way a desirable place to shop. With fresh new stocks in every department, fine store service in the best lighted and best appointed store in this part of the State, together with methods that are above question we begin the new century. We think it will pay you to test our claims.

This week we offer a splendid cold weather bargain:—

25 Pairs of Fine 12-4 Wool Blankets That Were $6 a Pair at $4.98.

The stock of Blankets, Haps, etc. is still complete and offers fine values. All our Ladies' Jackets that were $12.50 and $15 ARE NOW $10. Those that were $10.00 ARE NOW $8.

The past week has seen many new Golf Capes added to our big stock—$4 to $15.

New FUR SCARFS at $1.25, $3, $4 and $5 have come to fill the gaps made by Christmas sales. These are splendid values.

Every winter necessity for Ladies and Children can be had here, with a large variety for your choosing.

If you cannot come, write.

Wm Reed & Son,

Huntingdon, Pa.

A Thought For Your Comfort.

A Consideration for Your Cash

-AT-

CLAY PARK'S CASH STORE.

Three Springs, Pa.

Portland Cutters and Swell body Sleighs best make	$22, up.
Bob Sleds	$17 to $23.
Cook Stoves, Operation Guaranteed	$11 to $30.
Sewing Machines	$16.
Ingrain Carpet	25 to 45c per yd.
Cross Cut Saws	$1.10 to $1.20.
100 piece Dinner Sets	$8.
56 " Tea Sets	$4.
Plush Robes	$1.50 to $3.25.

GIVE US A CALL.

--CLAY PARK.--

Tetter, Salt-Rheum and Eczema.

The intense itching and smarting incident to these diseases is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples, chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites and chronic sore eyes. 25cts. per box. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

DR. CADY'S CONDITION POWDERS, are just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. They are not food but medicine and the best in use to put a horse in prime condition. Price 25 cents per package. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

—AT—

PRIVATE SALE.

The undersigned, executor of the estate of the late W. H. Rex, deceased, offers at private sale the real estate of the late deceased. This property is all in the Borough of Mapleton, is free from incumbrance of any kind, is well located, and those desiring comfortable homes could make no better investment. It is more economical to buy a home than to pay rent.

No. 1. A lot of ground at junction of Chestnut and Main streets on which formerly stood the mansion house and store room of the late deceased. Well of good water, stone sufficient in walls for building several foundations, outbuildings, orchard and small fruits.

No. 2. House and lot on Main street known as the Brumbaugh property, adjoining No. 1. Lot in good state of cultivation.

No. 3. House and lot on Main street, known as the Kyler property, adjoining No. 2. Large kitchen.

No. 5 House and lot on Grant street. New house, excellent lot extending through to alley. A very desirable home.

No. 6. House and lot on Spring street. Lot extends through to Gayton street.

No. 7. Double House and lot. Lot faces on Grant, Church and Spring streets.

All these properties have good drainage, are convenient to church and schools, and excepting No. 1, are occupied by tenants, and all are among the most desirable properties in Mapleton.

TERMS:—25 per cent. cash and the balance in three equal annual payments.

For further particulars call on or address,

JERE B. REX, Executor,

Aug. 10 tf. Huntingdon Pa.

—Size doesn't indicate quality. Beware of counterfeit and worthless salve offered for DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. DeWitt's is the only original. An infallible cure for piles and all skin diseases. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve

Cures Piles, Scalds, Burns.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure.

Digests what you eat.

It artificially digests the food and aids Nature in strengthening and reconstructing the exhausted digestive organs. It is the latest discovered digestant and tonic. No other preparation can approach it in efficiency. It instantly relieves and permanently cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Flatulence, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Sick Headache, Gastralgia, Cramps, and all other results of imperfect digestion.

Prepared by E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago.

A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

Stage - Route

—BETWEEN—

Cassville - and - Mapleton.

The undersigned will run his hack between Cassville and Mapleton on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays leaving Cassville at 7.30 o'clock A. M., and leaving Mapleton at one P. M. unless notified to wait for afternoon trains. The patronage of the public solicited.

J. FRANK PARK.

A Word to Farmers.

Farmers and others desiring to purchase fruit or ornamental trees are urged to correspond with me before purchasing. The stock I have sold in this county in the past years has proven true to name and the trees were healthy. This ought to be convincing evidence that it is better to buy from reliable home agents than from strangers. I intend canvassing the county thoroughly this season and want your patronage.

L. C. CORBIN, 9 23-98. tf Huntingdon, Pa

—The modern and most effective cure for constipation and all liver troubles—the famous little pills known as DeWitt's Little Early Risers. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

Census experts estimate that the population of Cuba is 315,000 less than it was in 1887. These figures should form Weyler's epitaph.

Wouldn't it be dreadful if an epidemic of actinomycosis were to break out in Washington just now? (P. S. Don't look in the dictionary. It means lumpy jaw.)

The building of textile mills in the South is keeping step with the development of her iron and steel industries, and converting her from an exclusively agricultural to a mixed agricultural and manufacturing section. The South is too well adapted to agriculture for this industry ever to be forced into the background, as it has been in the sterile hills of New England, but there is no reason why manufacturing should not be equally developed. When that is done the South will be the richest part of the nation, observes the Louisville (Ky.) Journal.

The supreme court of the United States has decided, by a unanimous opinion, that all trade combinations engaged in interstate commerce which by concerted action prevent competition and enhance prices beyond a reasonable limit, thus restricting trade, are unlawful and subject to the penalties of the Sherman Anti-Trust law.

A Baltimore Sun editorial on the Dewey house transfer concludes: "Like Ophelia, he must feel 'that rich gifts prove poor when givers wax unkind.' Still, now that the tempest in the teapot is over, he can have the assurance that popular misapprehension and criticism will be succeeded by the old feeling of confidence in his personal character and admiration for his naval achievements."

A remarkable application of the principles of the telephone and the phonograph jointly is claimed for a Danish engineer by Engineering. He has invented what is practically a phonograph which will take telephone messages. Unlike the phonograph now in use, it has no wax plates, the impression being recorded on a steel band which may be used an indefinite number of times, as the records can be wiped off like writing off a slate. If this invention is practicable it will be a boon to the busy office man to whom there is no greater pest than his clerk's constant cry, "You are wanted at the 'phone, sir."

Beyond doubt the Scandinavian people are not to be classed among Lord Salisbury's "dying nations." They are very much alive, and they show convincing symptoms of lasting vital energy. In fact, they alone of all the world present the spectacle of a really promising renascence, states the New York Tribune. Greece, Italy, Poland and all other nations that once were great and fell are struggling to regain their old estate, but with indifferent results. There is a freshness of life in the Scandinavian stock that makes itself felt for the rejuvenation of the realm. The lost territories are probably lost forever, though hope of redeeming Finland is not yet abandoned. But the lost wealth and general prosperity of both Sweden and Norway are being restored, and more than restored, in world surprising measure.

One of the optimistic and most general expectations indulged in at the present day is the realization during the coming century of what is pronounced the greatest and most important of prospective inventions, namely, a machine for storing the heat of the sun and transforming it into electricity or some other form suitable for ready employment — heat which, though now permitted to go to waste, will, by means of such invention, be applied to the running of mills, the warming of houses and every other purpose for which energy is utilized, The field for such an invention and its world-wide importance are at once suggested by the ascertained fact that every square yard of the sun's surface emits an amount of heat equal to that of a blast furnace consuming one ton of coal every ten minutes. The heat given out by the solar globe, too, in one second would raise 195,000,000 cubic miles of ice-cold water to the boiling point, and of this heat the earth receives only one two-billionth part.

THE WIND AT THE DOOR.

Often to my door
Comes a twilight visitor.

When the mountain summer day
From our valley takes his way,

And the journeying shadows stride
Over the green mountain-side,

Down the clove among the trees
Moves the ghostly wandering breeze.

With the first stars on the crest
And the pale light in the west,

He comes up the dark ravine
Where no traveler is seen.

Yet his coming makes a stir
In the house of Ash and Fir:

"Master, is't in our abode
You will tarry on the road?"

"Nay, I like your roof-tree well,
But with you I may not dwell."

Birches whisper at their sill,
As he passes up the hill:

"Stranger, underneath our boughs
There is ample room to house."

"Friends, I have another quest
Than your cool abiding rest."

And the fluttering Aspen knows
Whose step by her doorway goes:

"Honor, lord, thy silver tree
And the chamber laid for thee."

"Nay, I must be faring on,
For tonight I seek my own.

"Breath of the red dust is he
And a wayfarer like me;

"Here a moment, and then lost
On a trail confused and crossed.

"And I gently would surprise
Recognition in his eyes;

"Touch his hand and talk with him
When the forest light is dim,

"Taking counsel with the lord
Of the utterable word."

Hark, did you hear someone try
The west window furtively,

And then move among the leaves
In the shadow of the eaves?

The reed curtain at the door
Rustled; there's my visitor

Who comes searching for his kin:
"Enter, brother; I'm within."

—Bliss Carman, in Scribner's.

THE SAINT-GABELLE INN.

AN ODD WAGER.

You would have been very fortunate, my children, if you had known my Uncle Bayle, because he alone knew more stories than you have ever read. My uncle did not live in our little city of Mirepeix—he lived at Foix; and almost every Saturday we would see him coming on his horse, and our joyous cries hailed him at a distance. The servant, my old Jeannette, came immediately to salute our Uncle Bayle, who carefully informed himself as to the supper. Then after having added or changed something in the bill of fare, he seated himself in a large chair of carved wood, which we dragged up to the fire; and without delay we all began to cry, "A story! a story!" On this evening the cry was less boisterous, because we had formed a little conspiracy, and no one dared to speak first. Finally, my pretty cousin, Dorothee, the most talkative little girl of the house, and now the grave superior of a convent of the Sisters of Charity, ventured a cry, "A ghost story!" and we replied, all together, "Yes, a ghost story!"

My uncle frowned, and looked toward Jeannette, who was very much confused and wished to appear absorbed in peppering her chicken potpie. It was she, in fact, who had urged us to make this demand.

"There are only fools or rogues who believe, or pretend to believe, in ghosts," said my uncle, in a severe tone. We all waited in silence, so much authority was there in his words; but a moment of reflection seemed to calm him. We saw him smile, as if to himself, and he added, in a tone full of sweetness: "You want a ghost story, my children? Very well; I will relat one to you which happened to me, so that it cannot be doubted."

We gathered around him closer than usual; the lamp hung by a chain attached to the mantel-piece, and there our uncle told his story.

One autumn evening—it must have been forty years ago, because I was scarcely 20 years old at the time—I was returning from Toulouse. I had arrived almost in front of the Bolbonne monastery, beyond the beautiful woods of Lecourien, when a sudden and frightful storm, like those that come down from our mountains, broke forth. My horse, frightened at the flashes of lightning and noise of thunder, darted into a little by-path, and carried me with him, in spite of all my efforts to the contrary. Notwithstanding his rapidity, I soon recognized that he had taken the road to Saint Gabelle and that he was leading me there all right; and he galloped on until he stopped of his own accord, as he had started, and I perceived that I was at the door of an inn. I entered. The guests were numerous—a mixed crowd of Spanish merchants and young sportsmen of the vicinity overtaken, like myself, by the storm. After drying ourselves at the fire—composed of a dozen vine-branches which had been thrown in the fireplace—supper was announced, and we all sat down to the table. At first the conversation turned on the frightful weather. One had been thrown from his horse; another had been detained an hour in getting himself and cart out of a pool of mud. Finally someone exclaimed: "It is an infernal night, just the time for a meeting of witches." This remark, which was very simple, gave place to a singular observation, made in a tone still more singular.

"Sorcerers and ghosts prefer for their meeting a beautiful moonlight night to a night so unpleasant as this."

We all gazed at the man who said this, and saw that it was one of the Spanish merchants. You have often seen them, my children, with their leggings and short breeches open at the knee and showing their naked, hairy legs. You know what a mingled air of pride and misery they have. He who had spoken had, more than any you have seen, that savage bearing which is characteristic of them all. None of us had thought of replying, when my neighbor, a young man with a frank and open manner, burst out laughing as he said:

"It appears that this gentleman knows the habits of ghosts, and that they have told him that they do not like to get wet or dirty."

He had not finished his sentence when the Spaniard threw on him a terrible look as he said:

"Young man, do not speak so lightly of things you know nothing about."

"Do you think you can make me believe there are ghosts?" replied my neighbor, disdainfully.

"Perhaps," replied the Spaniard, "if you had the courage to look at them."

The young man jumped up, red with anger, but calmed himself, and sat down again quietly, saying:

"You would have paid dearly for that remark if it were not that of a fool."

"That of a fool!" cried the Spaniard, jumping up in his turn. "Well, then," added he, slapping his fist on the table and throwing down a big leathern purse. "Here are 30 quadruples (about $216) which I offer to lose if within an hour I do not make you see, you who are so positive, the face of one of your friends that you will name, let him be dead for ten years, and if, after having recognized him, you dare to permit his mouth to kiss yours."

The Spaniard had an air so terrible in saying these words that we all started. My neighbor alone preserved his laughing, mocking manner and replied:

"You will do this—you?"

"Yes," replied the Spaniard, "and I will lose 30 quadruples if I do not do it, on condition that you will lose an equal amount if I keep my promise and you acknowledge it."

The young man was silent a moment, then he said, gayly:

"Thirty quadruples! My worthy sorcerer, this is more than a student of Toulouse ever possessed; but if you will keep you word for the five quadruples which are here, I am your man."

The Spaniard took his purse again, and said, scornfully:

"Ah, you back out, my little gentleman?"

"I back out!" cried the young man. "Ah, if I had the 30 quadruples, you would see if I backed out."

"Here are four," cried I, "which I add to your stake."

I had no sooner made this proposition than five or six persons, attracted like myself by the singularity of this challenge, offered to take part in it, and in less than no time the Spaniard's amount was covered. This man seemed so sure of his work that he confided the stake to the young student, and we got ready for the demonstration.

To that end we selected a small pavilion, perfectly isolated, in the garden, so that there could be no deception. We searched it minutely; we assured ourselves that there were no other opening than a window, securely fastened, and a door, which was closed in the same manner, and at which we all stood after we had left the young man alone in the pavilion. We had placed writing materials on the table, and took away all the lights. We were eagerly interested in the issue of the scene, and were all keeping a profound silence, when the Spaniard, who had remained among us, commened to sing in a sweet and sad voice a song, which may be rendered as follows:

"Noiselessly cracking, the coffin has broken
in the half-opened tomb,
And the white phantom's black foot is resting on the grass, bold and green."

At the first verse he raised his voice solemnly, and said:

"You have asked to see your friend, Francois Violot, who was drowned three years ago in crossing the Pensagnoles ferry. What do you see?"

"I see," replied the young man, "a pale light which has risen near the window, but it has no form, and is only an indistinct mist."

"Are you afraid?" said the Spaniard, in a strong voice.

"I am not afraid," replied the student, in a voice no less confident.

We scarcely breathed. The Spaniard was silent for a moment, then he began all at once to sing again, but in a higher and more sombre voice:

"And the white phantom, whose face has been
withered by the surge of the waves,
Wipes with his shroud the water from his
garments and hair."

The song finished, the Spaniard turned again toward the door, and, in an accent more and more solemn, he said:

"You, who wished to pry into the mysteries of the tomb, what do you see?"

We listened with anxiety. The student replied, in a calm voice, but like a man who is describing a thing as it happens:

"I see this vapor, which grows larger and larger and takes the form of a phantom; this phantom has the head covered with a veil."

"Are you afraid?" asked the Spaniard, in an insulting voice.

The voice of the young man replied: "I am not afraid."

We dared not look at each other, so great was our surprise, so occupied were we in following the singular movements of the Spaniard, who began to raise his arms above his head, while invoking three times a name horrible to pronounce; after which he chanted the third verse of his infernal song, but in a voice singularly triumphant:

"And the phantom said, in leaving the tomb,
'In order that he may recognize me,
I will go toward my friend, proud, smiling
and beautiful as in my youth.'"

The Spaniard finished his verse and repeated his question:

"What do you see?"

"I see," replied the student, "the phantom advance—it raises its veil—it is Francois Violot—he approaches the table—he writes—he has written; it is his signature!"

"Are you afraid?" cried the Spaniard, furiously.

There was a moment of silence, and the student replied with more strength than assurance: "I am not!"

Immediately, as if seized with a fit of madness, the Spaniard sung, with a strange howl, this last horrible verse:

"And the phantom said to the mocking man,
'Come, then, that I may touch you;
Put your hand in my hand, press your heart to
my heart, your mouth to my mouth.'"

"What do you see?" cried the Spaniard, in a voice of thunder.

"It comes—it appproaches—it pursues me—it extends its arms—it will seize me. Help! help!"

"Are you afraid?" cried the Spaniard, with ferocious joy.

A piercing cry, then a smothered groan, was the only answer to this terrible question.

"Help that imprudent young man!" said the Spaniard to us, in a cruel voice. "I have, I think, won the wager; but it is enough for me to have given him a lesson. Let him keep the money and be more prudent in the future."

He went away rapidly after these words. We opened the door and found the student in horrible convulsions. The paper, signed with the name of Francois Violot, was on the table. Scarcely had the student recovered when he demanded to know who was the infamous sorcerer who had subjected him to this horrible profanation; he wished to kill him. He searched for him all through the inn, and darted off like a madman in pursuit of him. And that is the story, my children.

We were all trembling with fright, huddling close about our Uncle Bayle, not daring to look around. No one had the courage to speak; then I gathered strength enough to say to my uncle: "And how is it, after this, you do not believe in ghosts?"

"Because," said my uncle, "neither the young man nor the sorcerer were ever seen afterward, nor the beautiful quadruples which the other travelers and myself had furnished to cover the wager proposed by the pretended Spaniard; and because these two rogues carried them away, after having played under our eyes a comedy which we believed in like a pack of simpletons, and which I found very expensive, but which will not have cost too much if it enables me to fully persuade you that none but imbeciles or rogues believe or pretend to believe in ghosts."—Translated from the French of Frederick Loulie.

His Gleeful Nephew.

Major W. R. P. Wallace of the Gloucestershire regiment, who was among the captives at Nicholson's Nek, can scarcely be popular with young folk. He has a nephew at Borlase school, Marlow. One day lately one of the form masters was reading to his boys a newspaper account of capture of the ill-fated column, and when he came to the mention of Major Wallace's name, the thrilling narrative was interrupted suddenly by a gleeful exclamation from the nephew: "Then my old uncle is bagged, too!"

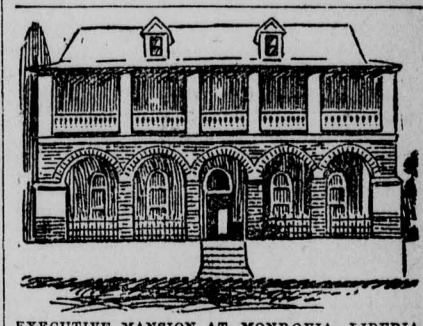
LIBERIA ASKED OUR AID.

French Encroachment Responsible For Montgomery's Visit, it is Said.

REPUBLIC NEEDS PROTECTION.

The Cruiser's Mission as London Sees It—Date of Her Call Precludes the Idea That the Cruise Was in Any Way Connected With the Boer War—Our Neglected Coaling Stations.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Although the naval officials will make no official statement respecting the cruise of the Montgomery to West Africa, it is admitted that the ship was there in the early fall, returning to her station at Buenos Ayres about November 1 last. These dates in



EXECUTIVE MANSION AT MONROVIA, LIBERIA.

themselves may be regarded as sufficient to dispel any impression that the cruise was in any manner connected with the war between the British and the Boers.

As to the real objects of the cruise it is believed that the Navy Department had its eye upon a possible coaling station on the West Coast. Before and during the Civil War the United States had no less than three coaling stations on that coast. They were practically abandoned when the West African station was dropped from the list, but the chief of the Equipment Bureau, Rear-Admiral Bradford, has strongly urged that they be re-established, so as to insure our naval vessels a source of coal supply when passing from the Eastern Atlantic States around to the Philippines and China, in the event that the Suez Canal should be closed against them.

The Liberian Government always has been willing and even anxious that the station on its coast should be kept up, if only as a manifestation of the interest of the United States in the colony it created, and to protect it by our moral influence against European aggression.

The British conception of the object of the Montgomery's visit to Africa therefore may be entirely within the line of probability, as intended not only to afford us a good coaling station where one is badly needed, but also to exhibit to other nations our natural interest in the negro colony founded by Americans.

WHAT IS SAID IN LONDON.

Why the United States Warship Visited the West African Coast.

LONDON (By Cable).—It is stated here that the United States cruiser Montgomery's recent visit to Liberia was the result of overtures made to Washington by that republic. Though the British Government is in complete ignorance of the purpose of the Montgomery's mission, the establishment of a coaling station in Liberia by the United States is regarded as scarcely probable, as, it is asserted, no Liberian port has any facilities for coaling, all of them being open and surf-bound.

But it is declared that a far more important step is under consideration. It consists in a joint request of the United States and Great Britain upon France to define the boundary between the territory she claims and that claimed by Liberia. This step is not yet decided upon, but Great Britain only awaits the assent of the United States to become a party to such a request.

It is alleged that France, for many years, has been encroaching on Liberia, and it was only by the strenuous protest of the United States that she was prevented from appropriating a large slice of Liberia in 1892.

According to the Hon. Arthur Ponsonby, Managing Director of the Liberia Rubber Syndicate, which recently guaranteed the interest of Liberia's public debt, the Montgomery's visit is probably prompted by a desire to ascertain the extent of French activity.

Liberia decorated Mr. Ponsonby a few days ago with the Order of African Redemption, in recognition of his services against encroachments.

CUT OFF HIS LEG WITH A KNIFE.

Brakeman Pinioned in Railroad Wreck Releases Himself.

DENVER, Col. (Special).—The Cheyenne Flyer on the Union Pacific crashed into the Boulder Valley train at Brighton, Col., a few days ago. A baggageman was killed and fourteen persons were injured. Among the injured is S. G. Hurst, a banker, of Brighton, Col.

Remarkable fortitude was shown by Fred Laws, brakeman on the Boulder Valley train. He was making a coupling near the head of the train when the collision occurred. He was thrown down, and a wheel ran upon his leg, pinning him down. His cries for help were not heard, and he drew a knife from his pocket, cut of his leg, and crawled from under the car.

To Get Youth's Companion Money.

The will of Daniel Sharp Ford, publisher of the Youth's Companion, filed at Cambridge, Mass., disposes of an estate of about $2,500,000. The Museum of Fine Arts and the Boston Public Library and the City Hospital are given $6000 each; the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A and Massachusetts General Hospital get $7000 each. To the Baptist Social Union $350,000 is bequeathed. The entire Youth's Companion plant, with certain real estate, is left to the executors, to be administered for the benefit of the Union.

French Naval Programme.

Premier Waldeck-Rousseau, General de Galliffet, Minister of War, and M. de Lanessan, Minister of Marine, held a conference in Paris a few days ago and approved the naval programme. This is believed to include the building of twelve of the most powerful battleships afloat. An expenditure of $80,0000,000 for the increase of the navy is contemplated.

DEFEATS FOR FILIPINOS.

Troops Rout Insurgents in Both Luzon and Panay Fights.

CAPTURE MEN AND CATTLE.

Three Hundred Insurgents Attack the Garrison at Subig, But Are Beaten Off With a Loss—Rebels Who Fled From Panay Are Surrendering—Several American Officers Are Wounded.

MANILA (By Cable).—Colonel J. Franklin Bell of the Thirty-sixth Infantry encountered one hundred and fifty Filipinos near Alaminos, Province of Zambales, and killed, wounded or captured twenty-eight of them. Our troops also obtained possession of a number of rifles and a quantity of ammunition. One American was wounded.

A detachment of the Thirty-fourth Infantry encountered a band of the enemy at Aritao, Province of Nueva Vizcaya, and routed them, killing two and wounding or capturing thirteen. The Americans also seized a quantity of ammunition.

The Twenty-first Regiment attacked a Filipino outpost near Calamba, scattering them and killing five of the enemy.

The Thirty-second Regiment had a brush with the enemy from the mountains northwest of Dinalupijan. One American was wounded. The troops captured 125 head of cattle and brought them to Orani, Bataan Province.

In the Island of Panay Captain Brownell's company of the Twenty-sixth Infantry fought the enemy near Saia. The rebels lost heavily, and the Americans captured a number of rifles.

The rebels who fled from Panay to Romblon Island are surrendering to the American garrison from Panay.

General Santa Ana, with a force of insurgents estimated at 300, attacked the garrison at Subig. A body of marines were sent from Olongapo to reinforce the garrison, and the Filipinos were driven back, several being killed.

There were no casualities on the American side.

A company of the Forty-sixth Volunteer Infantry, together with a contingent of marines, has been sent from Manila to reinforce the Subig garrison still further.

TO SEND ALL SPANIARDS HOME.

The Cabinet Decides to Transport Civilians as Well as Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—At the Cabinet meeting Tuesday it was decided to construe that portion of the treaty with Spain regarding the return of Spanish soldiers and prisoners of war in the most liberal way.

By the terms of the treaty the United States agreed to transport all Spanish soldiers and prisoners of war serving in the conquered territory to Spain.

Quite a number of disputed questions have been raised in connection with the repatriation of the Spanish soldiers serving in the Philippines, and they have been the subject of considerable correspondence between General Otis and the Spanish representatives at Manila.

In the peace treaty various terms are used—"Spanish soldiers," "Spanish prisoners," "Prisoners in the hands of the insurgents," etc.

After discussing the question the Cabinet decided to construe the language of the treaty liberally; indeed, to stretch it not only to cover all Spanish prisoners in the hands of the insurgents who are now falling into our hands, but their families and all Spanish civilian officials and their families. All will be transported to Spain at the expense of the United States.

President Saves Soldier From Death.

OSHKOSH, Wis. (Special).—William Scarborough, of this city, a private of Company B, Third United States Infantry, who was tried by a military court in the Philippines on a serious charge and sentenced to death, has been saved from execution by President McKinley. The President has commuted his sentence to dishonorable discharge and twenty years' imprisonment. Scarborough is little more than a boy.

CHOKED TO DEATH BY BLIND MAN.

Old Pensioner Kills His Wife After a Hard Struggle.

BALTIMORE, Md. (Special).—Franklin B. Livingston, a blind man, aged fifty-six years, choked his wife, Rosie, to death at their home in this city. The first knowledge the police had of the crime was when Livingston walked into the Southwestern Police Station and told the following story:

"My wife and I have been sleeping in separate rooms for several weeks. She came into my room and called me, We had some words, and she attempted to smother me with a feather bed. I pushed her away, but she returned and the struggle continued. I found her throat with my hands and choked her. She fell to the floor. I then went upstairs and dragged the body to the bath tub, where I left it after covering it with a sheet. I had yelled 'Murder' and 'Police,' but had attracted no attention by the noise. I then went back to bed and slept until 5.30 o'clock. I receive a pension of $72 a month for the loss of my eyes. I served in Company A, Sixty-sixth New York Regiment."

Livingston was locked up, and the police went to the house, where they found the nude body of the woman in the bath tub, as Livingston had said. Both rooms gave evidence of a struggle.

Held Inquest On a Live Man.

Coroner Kortsch of Eau Claire, Wis., drove thirteen miles into the country a few days ago to hold an inquest on Michael Khilo, a Bohemian laborer. Khilo had fallen in a fit on his way to his house, and remained in a field from midnight till 7 o'clock the following morning. He was supposed to have been frozen to death. The Coroner found Khilo laid out stiff, but Khilo thawed out and sat up before the inquest began. The Coroner worked over him until he was restored.

Three Children Burned to Death.

Three colored children were burned to death during a fire which destroyed the home of their parents at Middleton, Conn. Mrs. Dixon, the mother of the children, locked the little ones in an up-stairs room while she went out to do some errands. In her absence the building caught fire. When the flames were extinguished the three children were found in a corner of the room under a blanket. They were dead.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

The President has approved the retirement from active service of Captain Edwin White, U. S. N. Captain White has been in the service since November 29, 1861. His last command was the Philadelphia, which was on the Pacific coast during the war with Spain.

Smallpox among the Indians in the Indian Territory and at Crow Creek Agency, in South Dakota, and other reservations has assumed serious phases. Congress will be asked for an appropriation of $50,000 with which to stamp out the epidemic.

The Department of State has called upon Minister Hunter for a report of the facts in the case of the two Americans, Imboden and Gold, who were killed by a native in San Pedro, Honduras, recently.

Secretary Gage said in an interview that the Treasury had done everything within his power to relieve the money stringency.

Inspector-General Breckinridge, in his annual report to the War Department, urges the creation of a joint army and navy board to obtain better co-operation between the two branches of the service.

General Miles has suggested a plan to fill vacancies of the second lieutenant rank by graduating on February 15 the present first class at West Point. Adjutant-General Corbin opposes this, and there is a clash, which must be settled by the Secretary of War.

The Urgent Deficiency Appropriation bill is practically made up. The total will amount to about $51,000,000. Of this amount $45,007,871 is asked for the War Department, and $2,948,749 for the Navy Department.

Our Adopted Islands.

Brigadier-General Samuel B. M. Young has been appointed Military-Governor of the provinces of northwestern Luzon, with headquarters at Vigan.

Major-General Otis has issued a decree sanctioning civil marriages in the Philippines.

General Bates returned to Manila from the flag raisings at Cottabatto, Pollok, Parang-Parang, Davao and Mati. The Sultan, Midanao, and the leading Datohs welcomed the Americans.

Contracts have been awarded for the construction of two roads, south from Arecibo and Manati, Puerto Rico, eighteen miles, for which $200,000 has been appriated by the insular budget.

Division headquarters at Havana, Cuba, has issued a roster of the troops in the island. It includes much valuable information concerning the resources of Cuba, especially in mines, forests and public lands.

Railway interests of Havana have been consolidated under the management of the Electric Railway Company.

Senor Dolz, Governor of Pinar del Rio, Cuba, says that the tobacco crop of that province is worth $20,000,000. Labor on the plantations commands $4 a day.

A farewell banquet was given to General Brooke in Havana; brief speeches were made by Generals Brooke and Wood.

Domestic.

The total number of the victims of the Braznell mining accident near Brownsville, Penn., is twenty.

Alderman George Hill, of Milwaukee, Wis., committed suicide at his home by shooting himself through the head. He was thirty-two years old and married.

Articles of incorporation of the Panama Canal Company of America have been filed in Trenton, N. J. The capital stock of the company is $30,000,000.

"Uncle" Peter Surprise, of Pleasant Grove, Ind., has just celebrated his 107th birthday. He is hale and hearty. He never has been sick and never has been photographed.

Howard, Will and Charles Pugh, aged nine, twelve and fourteen years, respectively, sons of Madison Pugh, of the southern part of Cabell County, W. Va., are dead from the effects of poison at a Christmas dinner.

The launching of the torpedo boat Stockton took place at the Trigg shipyard at Richmond, Va., in the presence of a large crowd. She was christened by Miss Kate Stockton, granddaughter of Commodore Stockton. She is 175 feet long and a sister boat to the Shubrick.

In the case of Attorney John B. Welcome, charged with bribery in connection with the election of W. A. Clark to the United States Senate, the State Supreme Court at Helena, Mont., returned a unanimous decision of guilty, with penalty of disbarment.

The decision in the case of the city of Pittsburg, Penn., against State Senator William Flinn and others for $200,000 damages was handed down by Judge White. The defendants were acquitted.

The bondsmen of Charles Warren Spalding, ex-President of the Globe Savings Bank of Chicago, were called upon by verdict of a jury to pay $231,367.98 to the trustees of the University of Illinois.

Andrew Carnegie has made the city of Lincoln, Neb., a conditional gift of $75,000 for a public library building. The Lincoln Public Library was burned last September.

Mrs. Alice McGonigle, who has been an inmate of the Newcastle County (Del.) Almshouse since 1884, received notice that she had been allowed a pension of $12 per month, with back pay amounting to $3,093.60. Mrs. McGonigle had two sons in the Union Army during the Civil War, and the pension is on account of their deaths

Over $50,000,000 are on deposit in the Kansas banks. The increase for the past three months is $2,000,000.

Foreign.

Nine members of the family of a wealthy landed proprietor named Kowalski, near Kalisch, Poland, have been killed by robbers after being frightfully tortured.

The Privy Council held a meeting at Windsor Castle, England, at which Queen Victoria proclaimed a warning to all British subjects not to assist the inhabitants of the Transvaal or Orange Free State or to sell or transport merchandise thereto, under penalty of the law, which was gazetted.

The bubonic plague has appeared at Noumen, the capital of the French penal colony of New Caledonia. There are fourteen cases, and the disease is spreading.

The Lokal Anzeiger, of Berlin, publishes what it claims to be the text of a secret treaty between Germany, Great Britain and Portugal under which the two former Powers will become proprietors of all the African and Asiatic possessions of the last-named country.

An illustration of the severity of the cold throughout Germany is the fact that communication between Scherrebek and the Island of Roem is now had exclusively over a frozen arm of the North Sea, a condition which had not previously existed for twenty years.

General Wingate has succeeded General Kitchener as Sirdar and Governor-General of the Soudan.

DISTRESS IN PUERTO RICO

Pestilence Appears in the Wake of Flood and Famine.

COFFEE PLANTATIONS RUINED.

Effects of the Hurricane Still Severely Felt, Although a Great Amount of Relief Work Has Been Done—Further Food Supplies Are Needed — An Epidemic of Disease is Feared.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The War Department has made public a statement showing the progress made in relief work in the island of Puerto Rico between September 25 and November 30. The population of the island is estimated at 918,926. The average daily number of indigent was 221,087 persons; average weekly sick 17,372, and the average weekly deaths 632 persons.

The annual death rate was 35 in 1000 inhabitants, while the normal rate of deaths was 26 in 1000 inhabitants. The increased mortality was confined to the mountain districts, where in some localities the death rate increased 300 per cent.

The amount of cash received for the relief of the suffering people of the island up to November 30 was $15,224. The amount of money disbursed up to the date mentioned was $7417.

It was some weeks after the hurricane before the mental and physical energies of the stricken people began to rally from the shock of the disaster. They were without ready money, and were brought face to face with starvation.

While the damage inflicted upon the people along the coast of the island was great, it was in part offset by the improvement in the sugar cane crop which was produced by the overflow of water on the cane lands. The prospect of a good crop enabled the planters to borrow money with which to employ the necessary labor to care for and harvest the crop.

The cities along the coast were also able to come to the rescue by the employment of labor to repair the damage inflicted by the storm. In consequence of these facts, supplies have gradually been suspended in the lowlands, except in limited quantities to the chronic poor.

The coffee plantations are in the uplands. Here the high winds swept everything in their course, leaving little or nothing for thousands of hungry, homeless and unclothed human beings but their lives and what could be given to prevent starvation. The prompt action of the American people and of the people of the island was all that prevented a terrible catastrophe. The poor were fed and their lives were preserved.

Although a large part of the island is no longer receiving relief, the number of indigent people requiring assistance remains the same. It is believed that until February the demand for assistance is likely to increase in the mountain districts, as the plantains and bananas will not be ripe for two months to come. The worst distress prevails in a locality where the greatest difficulty is found in getting food to the starving.

This area contains a population of about 250,000, and no wagon roads are to be found in any direction over which food can be transported. All food is carried on the backs of horses. Of this population 200,000 people must be fed or they will starve. If not fed at home they will migrate to the cities, leaving the weak to die. Their work will be left undone, and their future will be hopeless.

Pestilence, which frequently follows flood and famine, has appeared among the unfortunate inhabitants in the mountain districts, and a number of people have perished. It is feared that the epidemic will spread to the coast should there be a general movement of the mountain people in that direction. A movement of this kind has already been anticipated, and is being successfully controlled. But the relief must be continued freely in the mountain districts for the greater part of January.

It is estimated that not less than 2000 additional tons of food will be required. Four-sevenths of this amount should be of rice, two-sevenths should be of beans and the remainder should be either codfish or bacon. With the food already issued and now on hand, and with the 2000 tons required in addition to that already issued, the total issue will be 20,162,788 pounds.

In dealing with the indigent able bodied men have been required to work for the food they received, and a great deal of public work has been done in the way of cleaning towns, repairing roads, etc. A plan has been devised between the Board of Charities and the needy planters and their servants by which the Board furnishes food to the planters for the number of servants in their families.

In return for this aid the planters sign an agreement to furnish a small parcel of land and a hut to each family, which land they are to see prepared and seeded with food plants. The planters are also to see that the laborers and their families are supplied with the food issued and that the laborers perform a full day's work in return. The planters further agree to furnish transportation of the food.

RESPECTS MONROE DOCTRINE.

Germany Will Not Acquire the Danish West Indies.

BERLIN (By Cable).—The German Government has abandoned all idea of acquiring the Danish West Indies, either by purchase from Denmark or otherwise. The information was received from an authoritative source.

The German Embassy in Washington has left no doubt that any such attempt would be looked upon by the Americans as an unfriendly act and as a serious infringement of the Monroe Doctrine.

According to the same authority, the reports representing that Denmark is negotiating to sell the islands to the United States are either entirely premature or without foundation.

Guatemalan Revolt Ends Quickly.

The attempt at revolution in Guatemala has come to an end, accordiag to advices to the State Department at Washington from Minister Hunter. He cables that the rebels seized the town of Tacona, near the Mexican boundary. The Government troops surrounded the place and captured nearly all of the insurgents.

The Seizure of American Cargoes.

The seizure of portions of the cargoes of three vessels from New York City to South Africa has caused a protest on the part of the shippers. The State Department at Washington has instructed Ambassador Choate in London to take the matter up

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Senator Hanna is reputed to be worth $6,000,000.

President Hadley once held the running record of Yale.

Li Hung Chang has been appointed Acting Viceroy of Canton.

Count Leo Tolstoi is now pronounced by his medical advisers fully restored to his ordinary health.

Sir Thomas Lipton has been unanimously elected rear-commodore of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club.

General Sir Redvers Buller, in addition to being the wealthiest man in the British army, is also a noted gourmand.

Andrew Carnegie has given $100,000 to provide baths and a gymnasium for his native town of Dunfermline, Scotland.

The committee having charge of the fund for the relief of the family of the late Major General Henry W. Lawton will endeavor to raise $50,000.

Admiral Dewey has become one of the pedestrian club of Washington. The Admiral is out daily, weather permitting, and distance does not cut short his walks.

Professor Max Muller, who has just entered on his seventieth year, was born in Dessau, Germany, and has been connected with Oxford University for well nigh fifty years.

Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, the only Senator who has visited the Philippines, has a remarkable collection of Filipino arms and accoutrements, including everything from a Malay kris to a Sulu spear.

Major-General Brooke, former Governor-General of Cuba, will return to Washington by easy stages. As he is nearly sixty-four, it is thought best for him to get accustomed gradually to the change of climate. He will be about six weeks on the way.

Representative Tawney of Minnesota has been selected as the whip on the Republican side of the house. His business will be to arrange pairs, to see that his Republican colleagues are on hand when they are wanted, and take a general oversight of legislation.

Four of the oldest men in the Senate sit side by side in the front row. They are Pettus of Alabama, who is seventy-eight years old; Cockrell of Missouri, who is seventy-five; Vest of Missouri, who is seventy, and Morgan of Alabama, who will be seventy-six next June.

CYCLING NOTES.

A number of British officers took their bicycles with them to the war in South Africa.

Georgetown, South America, is officially unhorsing its police inspectors and mounting them on bicycles.

A cable from Paris announces that American firms have the most prominent exhibits at the cycle show there.

The proportion of women to be seen on the roads at this season of the year is larger than any other previous season.

To many houses now being built in the suburbs of London is being added a lean-to addition for the accommodation of bicycles.

There will be a formidable colony of crack American bicycle riders in Paris next spring and not a week passes but some rider completes his arrangements for the trip.

A novelty is a bicycle designed for military use which is fitted with a steel plate that serves as a luggage carrier while in transit and as a bullet shield when in action.

A distinct novelty has made its appearance in response to the desires of those who use wheels fitted with a coaster brake device. The new idea is a cyclometer that measures the distance a rider does not pedal.

One of the latest devices in a toe clip is one that works automatically in bringing the shoe and the clip into engagement, and that acts as a balance weight when not in use to hold the pedal at a level position for placing the foot when mounting.

A feature of a 1900 tire is a strip of fabric running the entire circumference of the tire, the object being to protect the inner tube from the friction of the walls of the rims, and also to act as an extra precaution in the protection of the valve stem.

A motor quadricycle is being used for ambulance work at Alencon, France. The motor cycle is coupled to an ambulance carriage that trails. The doctor and the motorman sit on the saddles of the motor machine. The contrivance has been found peculiarly valuable for answering calls from the suburbs.

Patent Office returns show that inventors are giving the subject of brakes that are not wanted a rest and turning their attention to coaster and two-speed devices. One bicycle concern that has been making wheels for more than a decade has discontinued its bicycle production and will henceforth put all its efforts into turning out coaster brakes.

LABOR WORLD.

Youngstown, Ohio, is to have a new and mammoth tin plate plant.

Samuel Gompers has been unanimously re-elected President of the American Federation of Labor.

Japanese mills prefer American cotton, because it has a longer staple than that from any other country.

The big miners' strike at Nanticoke, Penn., has been settled, the strikers agreeing to accept the company's terms and return to work.

The employes of the Boston and Maine Railroad now receive their pay every two weeks, instead of monthly, as has been the custom for several years.

A thirty-cent per capita tax will be levied by the United Hatters of North America to pay the expenses of the next national convention, which will assemble next May.

The wages of between 10,000 and 12,000 employes of the Carnegie Steel Company of Pittsburg, Penn., have been advanced 7.14 per cent. Common labor has been increased to $1.10 per day and other branches in proportion.

Each conductor and motorman on the Little Consolidated, Senator Mark Hanna's street railroad in Cleveland, Ohio, received a five dollar gold piece as a Christmas present from the company, the amount distributed being $5000.

The annual report of the factory inspector of Pennsylvania for the fiscal year ended October 31, 1899, shows that there were 182,270 more persons employed in the manufacturing establishments under the supervision of the factory inspector in 1899 than 1898.

Louisville, Ky., Typographical Union sent a memorial to the Louisville street car company, as a protection of life and property, asking the company not to employ as motormen any man or set of men who have not had at least two weeks' experience in such positions.

The total number of trade unions in the United Kingdom is stated to be 577 registered and about a similar number unregistered, with a membership in 1898 of 1,130,395, an increase of 94,244 compared with the previous year. The total income was $10,291,110 and the expenditure $9,821,710.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

1			
BUTTER.			
Creamery—West. extras...	$ —	@ $	27
Firsts	25	@	26
Thirds to seconds	22	@	24½
State—Thirds to firsts	22	@	25
State Dairy tubs, extras	25	@	25½
Imitation Creamery	17	@	23
Factory, fresh firsts	—	@	18
Low grades	15½	@	17
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, fancy	12	@	12½
Small	12¾	@	13
Part skims, good to prime	8½	@	10
Full skims	4	@	5
EGGS.			
Nearby—Fancy	25	@	26
Western—Choice	22	@	23
Southern	21	@	22
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice, 1898	2 17½	@	2 20
Medium, 1898	—	@	2 00
Pea, choice, 1898	—	@	2 00
Red kidney, choice, 1899	2 25	@	2 27½
White kidney, choice, 1899	—	@	2 65
Yellow eye, 1898	—	@	2 25
Lima, Cal	3 30	@	3 35
Green peas, bags	—	@	1 25
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples, King, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	3 00
Baldwin, ₱ bbl	1 75	@	3 00
Ben Davis, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	3 00
Grapes, Catawba, ₱ basket	8	@	12
Concord, ₱ basket	6	@	10
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl	5 50	@	6 50
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, ₱ lb	8	@	9
Chickens, ₱ lb	—	@	8
Roosters, ₱ lb	—	@	5
Turkeys, ₱ lb	7	@	8
Ducks, ₱ pair	40	@	60
Geese, ₱ pair	1 00	@	1 37
Pigeons, ₱ pair	20	@	25
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, ₱ lb	9	@	11
Broilers, Phila., ₱ lb	10	@	16
Fowls, State & Penn., ₱ lb	—	@	8½
Ducks, Western, ₱ lb	7	@	11
Geese, Eastern spring, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Squabs, ₱ doz	1 25	@	2 75
HOPS.			
State—1899, choice, ₱ lb	—	@	14
1898, choice	—	@	9
Pacific Coast, 1899, choice	—	@	14
Common to fair	6	@	9
Old odds	2	@	5
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	85	@	87½
Clover mixed	75	@	77½
Clover	70	@	75
Straw—Long rye	65	@	72½
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, L. I., ₱ bbl	1 50	@	2 00
Jersey, ₱ bbl	1 37	@	1 62
Sweet, Jersey, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	3 25
Cabbages, L. I., ₱ 100	4 00	@	6 00
Onions, Eastern red, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Orange Co. red, ₱ bag	75	@	1 12
Okra, ₱ carrier	1 50	@	2 50
Squash, Fla., ₱ crate	1 50	@	2 00
Turnips, ₱ bbl	50	@	85
Peas, ₱ basket	1 00	@	3 50
Lima beans, ₱ bag	—	@	—
String beans, ₱ crate	1 00	@	3 00
Peppers, ₱ carrier	2 00	@	3 00
Cucumbers, ₱ crate	1 50	@	3 50
Egg plant, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	4 50
Celery, ₱ doz	10	@	50
Cauliflower, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	4 00
Brussels sprouts, ₱ qt	5	@	8
Carrots, ₱ bbl	75	@	1 25
Lettuce, ₱ basket	50	@	1 50
Spinach, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	2 00
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter Patents	3 50	@	3 75
Spring Patents	3 80	@	4 05
Wheat—No. 1 N. Duluth	—	@	78¾
No. 2 Red	—	@	73⅞
Corn—No. 2	39¼	@	40¼
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	31
Track mixed	29	@	30½
Rye—Western	60¼	@	60¾
State	—	@	56
Lard—City	5¼	@	5⅝
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	7½	@	9¾
Calves, city dressed	8	@	12½
Country dressed	7	@	10½
Sheep, ₱ 100 lb	3 00	@	4 50
Lambs, ₱ 100 lb	5 10	@	6 25
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lb	—	@	4 65
Country dressed	4	@	6¼
TOBACCO.			

Operations in Western leaf have been commonplace, but the market retains very good tone, in the absence of urgent offering. Seed leaf has varied only slightly in price, and only moderate business has been effected. The sales reported make up a total of about 900 cases. Foreign leaf has been quieter, and prices for all grades of Havana and Sumatra are unchanged.

POOR PROSPECTS FOR ICE CROP.

Indications Are For a Shortage in the Supply For Next Season.

BANGOR, Me. (Special).—Predictions of an open winter in Maine seem likely to be fulfilled, and the condition of the weather has set the ice dealers of Maine to speculating as to the prospect of an ice crop. This is pleasing to the ice dealers here, for they argue that if Maine's winter is to be short, that of New York must be still shorter, so that there can be but little ice in the Hudson.

A failure of the Hudson crop generally means brisk demand for Maine ice at high prices, but there is a surplus of about 1,000,000 tons of ice on the Hudson and 450,000 tons in Maine, so that in any event there can scarcely be a repetition of the famine of 1880.

Furthermore, the ice trade is now practically controlled by one large corporation, the American Ice Company, which is able to so regulate the amount harvested, the distribution and the prices, that violent fluctuations are not likely to occur except under most unusual and unlooked-for circumstances. The corporation has many houses in Maine and in other States, and thus is able to get a crop in one section, even if there should be no ice at all in other localities.

In times past, as in 1880, ice has sold on the Penobscot as high as $4 a ton, and on several occasions for $2 a ton; but of late years the price has seldom gone above $1 a ton, and in 1899, with a great stock at all points, sales were made at Bangor of good ice as low as thirty-five and forty cents a ton. The average for nine years has been about seventy-five cents a ton.

New South Carolina Industries.

Official figures in the annual report of the Secretary of State of South Carolina show that during 1899 twenty-six cotton mills were chartered and commissioned in the State, with a capital stock of $5,650,000. This total is further increased to $9,079,000 by the aggregate capital stock of sixteen mills which have increased their capital. In addition there are cottonseed oil mills, flour mills, etc., put into operation, of which statistics have not yet been compiled.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Topic For the Week Beginning Jan. 7, "A Race For Life"—Text, Phil. iii, 7-15; Heb. xii, 1, 2.

"I press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus."

In these days, when so much thought is given to athletics, the references of Paul to the ancient Greek games and comparison of the Christian life to their struggles should be well understood and thoroughly appreciated. There are force and beauty and deep significance in the use he makes of their various features.

"Pressing forward." The runner in the games needed to give all his attention to the goal and the course which lay before him. What other runners were doing must not detain him. The applause or hisses of spectators must not disconcert him. Fatigue must not overcome. Nothing must be allowed to distract or divert attention or cause him to relax effort. On, on, on, at highest speed, for the mark where the prize rested!

"Laying aside" all weight was one of the necessary preparations for the runner. He must have muscles free and limbs unincumbered. No one can make much progress or get up much speed in the Christian life if entangled with the obligations of worldly social life and customs and cumbered with its alliances. "Lay aside every weight and run with patience." There are rules for Christian conduct, and if one gets the prize he must needs keep them. No one ever yet made a success of loving the world and serving Christ at the same time. Each one requires all the time and care. One excludes the other.

"Looking unto Jesus" is the sure way of running successfully. Study Him. Keep the eyes and mind on Him. See how He did and do likewise. We need ever to look to Him also for encouragement on the course, for direction and commands. He once ran and won. We now run and can win.

He endured to gain the prize. It is worth all our effort. We need to fear lest we, by carelessness or relaxing our exertions or through pride and forgetfulness of Him, become castaways and driven from the track. Make this year tell for Jesus. Get somewhere. Make some gain. Watch your chances and make the next base. If we are to score, we must run. Better to slide for the plate than be put out on the base without trying for it.

Look Well to the Spokes.

A cracked or loose spoke is dangerous. It may "dish" the whole wheel, upset the wagon, spill the load, ruin the profits and endanger life. No wheel is stronger than its weakest spoke. As in the case of the notable "Deacon's One Hoss Shay,"

'Tis mighty plain
The weakest part must stan the strain.
And the only way, as I maintain, is jest
To make that part as strong as the rest.

Do the members sustain the church prayer meeting? No other service can replace this. It is not enough to have a League devotional meeting. Be loyal to all church services. There is no substitute for them. Keep the mercy and help work going. Hunt up the poor and sick. Visit, send flowers, fruit, jellies, delicacies and comforts. Keep your literary work alive. Lectures, readings, debates, discussions and study hours help. Have live sociables. Give systematically to the church funds as well as pay your League dues. Make every spoke strong. No bicyclist can afford to neglect a broken spoke lest he have to come home afoot and bring his wheel on his back. Don't make the church carry a broken down League on its back. Put your wheel in good condition, lubricate properly and pedal steadily. Don't gear up too high, but take the up grades firmly and not too fast.

A Busy Man and His Bible.

There are few persons who are more busy than was the late George Muller of Bristol, England. He was pastor of a church of 1,200 members and had charge of five immense orphanages and a publishing house issuing millions of pages of books and tracts. His correspondence amounted to 30,000 letters per year in all European languages, and most of them had his personal attention. For 50 years he never saw a day which did not bring more work than could be done in its hours.

In the beginning of his ministry he neglected to read the Bible regularly and was a babe in knowledge and grace. He then saw that the Holy Spirit is the instructor and the Bible is the medium by which He teaches. He began to read the book in course, both Old and New Testaments. He said: "I have since read it through 100 times and each time with increasing delight. When I begin it afresh, it always seems like a new book. I look upon it as a lost day when I have not had a good time over the word of God. The vigor of our spiritual life will be in exact proportion to the place held by the word in our life and thoughts. I can solemnly state this from an experience of 54 years."

New Opportunities.

Each day, each week, each month, each year, is a new chance given you by God. A new chance, a new leaf, a new life—this is the golden, the unspeakable, gift which each new day offers you.—Canon Farrar.

REEDER PREDICTS BIG CONVENTION

When Republicans Meet at Harrisburg on April 25 Next

TO NAME THE STATE TICKET

Former Chairman Cooper Tells What He Thinks About Colonel Guffey, With Whom the Republican Insurgents Have a Close Alliance.

Harrisburg, Jan. 2.—General Frank Reeder, chairman of the Republican state committee, having issued his call for the Republican state convention to meet in this city on Wednesday, April 25 next, political interest has centered in the canvass for the honors to be conferred by this convention and the arrangements for the election of the delegates.

General Reeder, who is giving personal attention to the details of the arrangements for the convention, seems impressed with the idea that this is going to be an unusually large and interesting gathering of Republicans of the Keystone state.

"This being presidential election year, and the additional fact that the Republican national convention is to be held within the borders of our commonwealth, should certainly arouse Republicans in all sections of the state to take exceptional interest in the affairs of their party organization. We have important offices to fill at the November election, those of auditor general and two congressmen-at-large. Then there are the eight delegates-at-large to the Republican national convention and the presidential electors, who have to be chosen by the state convention. I am glad to see that the committee of citizens of Philadelphia who have the arrangements for the national convention in charge, propose to seek the co-operation of the other cities of Pennsylvania in their plans to make the national convention a great success. It should be the pride of every Pennsylvanian, Democrats as well as Republicans, to prove to the Republican party national leaders that the citizens of Pennsylvania appreciate the compliment of the selection of Philadelphia as the meeting place of the national convention.

"The reputation for hospitality held by the people of the Keystone state will be fully maintained in the entertainment of the visitors to the national convention. A suggestion has been made that the Republican state convention should make some recognition of the action of the national committee in selecting Philadelphia as the convention city, and this will no doubt be given due consideration by the committee on resolutions."

STATE CONVENTION CALL.

The call for the meeting of the Republican state convention, just issued by Chairman Reeder, is as follows:

"To the Republican electors of Pennsylvania: I am directed by the Republican state committee to announce that the Republicans of Pennsylvania, by their duly chosen representatives, will meet in convention at the Opera House, in the city of Harrisburg, on Wednesday, April 25, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices, to wit:

"One person for the office of auditor general.

"Two persons for the office of congressman-at-large.

"Thirty-two persons (four at large) for presidential electors, and to choose eight delegates and eight alternates-at-large to the Republican national convention, to be held at Philadelphia on Tuesday, the 19th day of June next, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented.

"In accordance with the rule adopted at the state convention held in Harrisburg on Aug. 24 last, the representation in the state convention will be based on the vote polled at the last presidential election. Under this rule each legislative district is entitled to one delegate for every 2,000 votes cast for the presidential electors in 1896, and an additional delegate for every fraction of 2,000 votes polled in excess of 1,000. Each district is entitled to the same number of delegates as represented it in the convention of 1898.

"By order of the Republican state committee.

"FRANK REEDER, Chairman.

"Attest: Wesley R. Andrews, Charles E. Voorhees, Secretaries."

COOPER ROASTS GUFFEY.

Former State Chairman Thomas V. Cooper has been paying his respects to Colonel James M. Guffey, the Democratic leader with whom the Flinn-Martin-Wanamaker Republican insurgents have been working in harmony for more than a year. Colonel Cooper says:

"Guffey—he is the admitted Democratic leader in Pennsylvania, the successor of Harrity and Randall and Wallace. He has not the brains of any of his predecessors, none of whom were wealthy. He owes his leadership entirely to his wealth and liberality. He is a multi-millionaire, gathering his millions through connection with the Standard Oil company.

"Guffey being in the saddle, is seeking the Democratic caucus nomination for United States senator over Jenks. He is telling of a contract with leading insurgent Republicans that he can get their vote if he pays the freight in every fusion and other contest.

"Guffey is a Bryan Democrat since Bryan has shown his ability to boss the party; he was not before. In other words he is an opportunist, and a rich one.

"It is a sad commentary that only rich men see hope of attaining their ambition for a place in the United States senate."

That seems like pretty plain talk, but Colonel Cooper usually knows what he is talking about, and he generally hits the nail upon the head when he gets out his little hammer.

LAWMAKERS TO MEET.

Arrangements have been completed for a reunion of the survivors of the first legislature elected under the new constitution. It will take place in the senate chamber on Jan. 5, 25 years from the date of the first meeting. Less than half of the members are living. The president of the association is former Auditor General Amos W. Mylin, of Lancaster, and the secretary is ex-Representative M. B. Embick, of Boiling Sprngs. Governor Stone will make an address of welcome, and there will be speeches by W. W. Brown, auditor of the war department; ex-Speaker John E. Faunce, W. J. Roney and William Vodges, of Philadelphia; Congressman W. H. Graham, of Allegheny; Judge Harman Yerkes, of Doylestown, and ex-Senator Thomas V. Cooper.

Good Night.

There is a tender sweetness about some of our common phrases of affectionate greeting, simple and unobtrusive as they are, which falls like dew upon the heart. "Good night!" The little one lisps it as she toddles off to bed. Sisters and brothers exchange the wish, parents and children, friend and friend. Familiar use has robbed it of its significance to some of us. We repeat it automatically without much thought. But consider. We are as voyagers putting off from time to time upon an unexplored sea. Our barks of life set sail and go onward into the darkness, and we, asleep on our pillows, take no such care as we do when awake and journeying by daylight. Of the perils of the night, whatever they may be, we take no heed. An unsleeping vigilance watches over us, but it is the vigilance of One stronger and wiser than we, who is the eternal good. Good and God spring from the same root and are the same in meaning. "Goodby" is only "God be with you." "Good night" is really "God night," or "God guard the night." It would be a churlish household in which these gentle forms of speech were ignored or did not exist. Alike the happy and the sorrowful, day by day, may say "Good night!"—American Hebrew.

Moral Courage.

Cowardice before an armed foe is a trait almost unknown among our people. The bravery with which our soldiers face death in battle is as magnificent as that seen in any age of the world. Physical courage is illustrated also by heroic deeds almost daily in the common walks of life, where people are rescued from peril by engineers, policemen or anybody who happens to hold guardianship over human life. It is moral courage which is so sadly lacking. There are hosts of people who have firm convictions in opposition to the popular views on the most urgent questions of national policy, but they are afraid to speak their mind freely and frankly because of the tyranny of the unthinking mob or toadying press or self interested politician, whose only argument is abuse and whose whole creed is, "Be on the winning side." There are hosts of people, too, who lack moral courage in asserting the broad principles of morality and religion and in securing for religion those acknowledged rights which our civilization has always assumed and never questioned.—Ram's Horn.

The Sanctified Ear.

How many bring a sanctified ear to the worship of God? They come to hear what? One wishes to hear what he terms good music. Music, after all, is only an attendant. God rises in the chariot, not in the rumbling of the wheels. Music is more than the harmony of sounds. It is a truth processional entering the brain. The average anthem is neither music nor sense. It teaches nothing. The advent angels not only sang well, but they sang something. The words lingered after the sound had vanished.—Presbyterian Journal.

Spirit of Christ.

And this, in truth, is what we want: We want the vision of a calmer and simpler beauty to tranquilize us in the midst of artificial tastes. We want the draft of a purer spring to cool the flame of our excited life. We want, in other words, the spirit of the life of Christ, simple, natural, with power to calm and soothe the feelings which it rouses, the fullness of the spirit which can never intoxicate.—F. W. Robertson.

No Room at the Inn.

No room in Bethlehem's crowded inn
For the infant Christ to lie,
Though heralded by shining ones,
Who greeted Him from the sky;
No home threw open its friendly doors
To welcome a Saviour born,
Though heaven rejoiced and angels sang
Their praise in the early morn.

No room for the Christ who came to save
A world enshrouded in sin;
No room—how it echoes adown the years—
For the Son of God within;
No room for Him who brought to man,
Through the Father's wondrous love,
The hope of a changeless better life
With Him in a home above.

O blessed Christ, Thy mercy and grace
Are as limitless as the sea!
Let Thy spirit incline us now to say
There is room in my heart for Thee!
Make room for Jesus! to all we cry.
His friendship is constant and true,
And when He gathers His people home
He will have a welcome for you.

—Ella A. Small.

1900 Always in the Lead 1900

The Philadelphia Inquirer desires to call attention to a few of the many features that will appear in its columns during 1900, and which will materially help to keep it in the position it has held for a number of years past, that of being Pennsylvania's leading and best newspaper. In the daily issue will be found all news items of interest from Philadelphia, from all parts of Pennsylvania and adjoining States, in fact, from all parts of the world. It will contain special articles for the ladies; sports of all sorts by competent reporters; clever, up-to-date cartoons and editorials on all important happenings of the date, written by gentlemen of ability in the interest of Inquirer readers.

THE SUNDAY INQUIRER

from its first issue has stood in the foremost rank of Sunday journalism, and its publishers will continue to see that it always leads—never follows. In addition to all the features of the daily, The Sunday Inquirer will contain many specials; among its contributors being the greatest living writers, thus enabling The Inquirer to secure the freshest and most absorbing stories obtainable.

Among the famous authors who will contribute to The Inquirer during 1900 are Robert Barr, Joel Chandler Harris, General Charles King, Bret Harte, Cutcliffe Hyne, Joseph Conrad, Frank Norris, S. R. Crockett, Hamlin Garland, Stephen Crane, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Morgan Robertson, Herbert E. Hamblen, Cy Warman, Frank T. Bullen, Octave Thanet, W. W. Jacobs, Ella Higginson and H. G. Wells. In its columns will be found:

Conundrums in whist with accounts of all the leading tournaments.
Interesting matter for chess players with problems for the amateurs as well as the experts.
A serial for boys and girls. These are stories of adventure with a fund of humor and are enjoyed as much by older people as by the younger ones.
Always at least one page of matter for maid and matron by such favorite writers as Marion Harland, Rose Hortense and Anne Smith.
You can always find an interesting puzzle in The Sunday Inquirer.
All that is new in art all over the world as well as in Philadelphia.
Newest events in science. The best of everything in literature and history.
Fashions direct from London and Paris.
Fishing, aids to anglers and full reports all the time from all the fresh and salt water resorts.
Society news—the most complete and accurate accounts of all the social events of Philadelphia and vicinity.
Philately—up-to-date news and gossip about stamps and stamp collections.

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A. B. Gillam

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Here is a chance to buy goods cheap. Come and price my school shoes. Bring your boys and girls and have them fitted. Men's, boys' and ladies' felt boots.

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Come and see them. Ladies', gents' and children's underwear, all sizes sold for 10c up to $1.50 a one. Ginghams and calicos 6c and up.

All kinds of groceries. Sugar 5 and 6 cts., coffee 10c. A full line of fresh cakes. All kinds of flour 85c to $1.25 a sack, large size.

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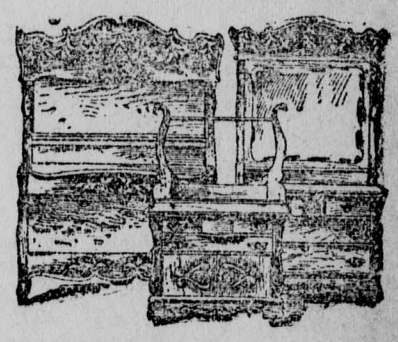

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